[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. XXXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1428. LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873. PRICE { WITH SUPPLEMENT } UNSTAMPED.....5d. STAMPED .....5½d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:
Mr. Disraeli and his "Nonconformist Friends" 321
The Government and Mr. Fawcett's Bill ... 322
Ecclesiastical Notes..... 322
The Disestablishment Movement 323
Religious and Denominational News 325
Correspondence..... 325
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT:
The Burials Bill 326
The Despatch of Business 330
Rules of the Road at Sea 330
Miscellaneous 330
The Education Act 330
Mr. H. Leslie's Choir..... 331
Epitome of News..... 331
LEADING ARTICLES:
Summary 332
Railway Control 332
The Coal Secret 333
How it Strikes a Stranger 333
Foreign Miscellany 334
LITERATURE:
Kenelm Chillingly 335
Liddon's Lent Lectures 336
Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P..... 336
Political Portraits 337
Brief Notices 337
Notanda 338
Miscellaneous 338
Cleanings 339
Births, Marriages, and Deaths..... 339
Bank of England..... 339
Markets 339
Advertisements 339
SUPPLEMENT:
An Ecclesiastical Wednesday 345
Progress of Opinion on the Burials Bill..... 346
Division on the Burials Bill 347
The Irish University Bill and Religious Equality 348

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

MR. DISRAELI AND HIS "NONCONFORMIST FRIENDS."

MR. DISRAELI came out on Wednesday last in a character which, if not entirely novel to him, was at least unfamiliar. "My Nonconmist friends"—a phrase of political diplomacy which he repeatedly employed, were made acquainted with the thoughts entertained by the leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in respect of, not only Mr. Morgan's Burials Bill, the second reading of which was then before the House, but also of the general line of policy towards the Church of England, which of late years they have thought fit to pursue. Now, we have not the least objection to modify, or correct, or possibly confirm, our own views by the views of those who may differ from us. It was our fortunate lot to listen to the right hon. gentleman's observations on a topic respecting which the interest we felt was considerably greater, we suspect, than the interest which it excited in his mind. We gave most careful attention, not merely to what he said, but to how he said it. That he did not fall into the mere commonplace of his party, was no more than we had expected from his rhetorical and intellectual superiority over those who sit either alongside of, or behind him. Mr. Disraeli treats almost all subjects much rather with a view to the maintenance of his own position in Parliament, than with any purpose of contributing by statesmanlike suggestions to the solution of pending difficulties. He always rouses attention by the audacity of his paradoxes. He enlivens most of the debates in which he takes prominent part by the picturesque descriptiveness of many of his phrases, and by the sparkle of wit which glitters over the surface of his oratory. But we could not help asking ourselves after the close of his speech on Wednesday last whether his own party or his Nonconformist friends would feel most dissatisfied with the line of argument he adopted. So far as we remember, there was not a single remark thrown out calculated to lead forward towards a settlement of the question under discussion. The speech was, from beginning to end, a mere exercise of rhetorical ingenuity, without serious purpose, without the smallest tinge of practical sagacity, full of inconsistencies of which the right hon. gentleman must himself have been made cognisant, and, we may add, without guiding influence to a single member of the assembly which he addressed.

The right hon. member for Bucks began the recital of his objections to the bill by putting forward successively a series of seven illustrations of what he regarded as the selfish illiberality which characterised the provisions of the measure. In the first place, he said, *all* Nonconformists will have a right to officiate with the mere consent of the relations of the deceased, while no Church of England clergyman except the incumbent alone will enjoy a similar right without permission. Then every Dissenter may, under the bill, enter a churchyard and officiate by *right*, while no other clergyman but the incumbent can do so unless by *permission*. In the third place, laymen among Dissenters will be entitled to conduct a funeral service, whereas Churchmen are allowed no such privilege. Again, Dissenters will be authorised to enter *any* churchyard in his parish, while the right of the clergyman is confined to the churchyard of *his own* parish. Then, fifthly, while Dissenters are practically unlimited in the services they may use, the Church clergyman is rigidly tied up to a prescribed service. Moreover, the Dissenter has an option, and may leave ungodly and immoral Dissenters to the clergyman, while the clergyman is compelled to bury in *all* cases. Lastly, the bill provides an arrangement by which the clergyman is compelled to act as clerk to the Nonconformists to register all their doings, and thus to occupy the inferior position of recording all their proceedings. Now, is it possible to imagine Mr. Disraeli in earnest in putting forward this series of proofs against the impartial liberality of the measure? What is it that limits the rights of the clergy in respect of burial? Not the will of Dissenters, assuredly, but simply the policy of that Church of which they are the ecclesiastical officers. They possess a monopoly which, so far as it operates upon Dissenters, occasionally begets a scandal, and often acts as a grievance. The rules under which they administer that monopoly are the rules made for them by their own Church. Do they expect us to set them free from any restraint imposed upon them by their own ecclesiastical system, whenever we ask them to let our own ecclesiastical systems have liberty of access to national property? Would they take that freedom if it were offered to them? Would they welcome the kind of equality which Mr. Disraeli thinks we should claim for them? Surely, if they choose so to limit the ecclesiastical rights of their clergy as to bring inconvenience upon themselves, that is no fair reason for depriving us of such rights as may be most consistent with our religious practices and customs.

Mr. Disraeli's main argument, however, was grounded upon the abolition of Church-rates. After a struggle of thirty years, said he, Parliament acknowledged that the religious grievance inflicted upon Dissenters by that impost was real, was intolerable; that they were not interested in the maintenance of the fabric of the Church or of the churchyard; and, therefore, the Legislature relieved them of the payment of the taxes to which they had objected. "While their relief from those taxes continues, the controversy between the country and the Nonconformists as to the Church property ceases; and, in the event of a separation of the State from the Church, they are estopped from ever making any objection to the Churchmen taking their sacred edifices and their churchyards. If the churchyards are national property," he added, "let the nation support them, re-impose the Church-rates, and pay up all arrears which are unquestionably due from the country. I am perfectly willing myself to rest the whole of my opposition to this measure upon that case." Now, we will say nothing of the fatal impolicy of the right hon. gentleman in thus deposing the National Church, in so far at least as Church fabrics and churchyards are concerned, from its nationality, and converting it into the Church of a section; but we ask is the position assumed by Mr. Disraeli either just or tenable? We start with the assumption that the churches and churchyards were, at any rate previously to the abolition of Church-rates, the property of the country. They were, it is true, made over by law to the exclusive use of one religious community. No rent was demanded for them, and even such repairs as were necessary to preserve them from decay, were done at the expense of the whole of the ratepayers. The injustice of this arrangement was palpable to every one. The Legislature simply took from Churchmen the power of enforcing upon Dissenters the *pro-rata* payment of such repairs. The matter now stands thus. The property still remains national property. Dissenters could not if they would, and would not if they could, divest it of its national character. All that the country did by the abolition of Church rates was to put the tenants of its undoubted property under a condition analogous to that of a repairing lease. It did not convert them into exclusive proprietors. It did not in any way alter their status. It did not dream of surrendering its own. Nay, as if for ever to forestall any such gratuitous interference, it expressly left the way open to Dissenters to take part in all business relating to the churches and churchyards whenever they may choose to continue or to resume payment of the annual voluntary rate. Mr. Disraeli's case breaks down in all its particulars.

But then "my Nonconformist friends" have private burial yards attached to many of their chapels, especially in Wales. We have no reliable statistics on this point, said Mr. Disraeli. We ought to have had. Why? we ask. What difference does it make in the rightfulness of Dissenting claims? If, to some extent, and at their own cost, they have sought to alleviate a flagrant wrong done to them by law, is that a reason for perpetuating that wrong? This is but adding insult to injury, and calls for no reply but that of indignant silence. Can Mr. Disraeli have supposed that this mode of dealing with the question commended to them the advice given with mock solemnity with which he concluded. You are mistaken, said he, in effect, in your aggressive efforts against the Church of England. There is another and more powerful foe, both hers and yours, against which you would do well to unite with her in waging warfare—advancing infidelity. Would it not be wiser to combine with her in a spirit of conciliation and co-operation against the common enemy of both, than to turn your arms against her in prospect of the struggle which awaits you? Well, and how does the right hon. gentleman seek to promote this union? By advising Parliament not by any means to allow Dissenters to perform a funeral service

over the remains of their friends in any of the parish churchyards of the kingdom. This is a rare sample of the unity of feeling Mr. Disraeli is so anxious to beget in the bosom of his Nonconformist friends.

THE GOVERNMENT AND MR. FAWCETT'S BILL.

The present position of the Irish University question must needs fill every consistent Liberal and indeed, every true patriot, with anxiety. A daring strategist in warfare, who finds a fortress impregnable on the first assault, may mask it with a sufficient force, and pass on in pursuit of the main body of the foe. But surely, any political analogy to such strategy would, in the present instance, show more of weakness than of strength. For this question of University education in Ireland, cannot be masked or ignored any longer; unless, indeed, some other and greater issue, involving a more direct appeal to popular feeling, should speedily be raised in our national politics; and of this there does not seem to be any immediate prospect. The proposed method of removing an indisputable Roman Catholic grievance has broken down. The offer to balance privilege against privilege has been repudiated with scorn by the religionists in whose supposed interest it was made. And failing any other solution, the grievance remains just where it was. It is not the Catholics only who are wronged; but every feeling of justice and fairness is outraged by the fact that in a country where a Church Establishment has been swept away by the demand for religious equality, a great national college and university, enjoying revenues of some 60,000*l.* a-year, is still compelled to exclude from all emoluments and academic offices, all students except those who subscribe to the tenets of the disestablished sect. Such an anomaly is clearly intolerable. It must ring like an intrusive note of discord through every chorus of Liberal self-congratulation. It must haunt Ministerial thoughts like an irrepressible ghost. It is the terror of candidates in view of a possible speedy dissolution, and a certainly approaching election. It is a sting in the conscience of the English nation. And therefore, in the interest not of Ireland only, but of the Empire, in the interest of Liberal progress, in the interest of a Ministry in many respects the noblest and bravest in our annals, it is most devoutly to be wished that something could be done at once to throw open the property of the people of Ireland to the equal enjoyment of all, without distinction of sect.

Holding these views, we cannot but regret that there should be apparently insuperable difficulties in the way of the successful prosecution at present of Mr. Fawcett's bill. That bill may not be perfect; and it does certainly leave some serious questions for after settlement. But surely such questions would be settled with less heat, when once the serious injustice done by the exclusive application of endowments had been swept away. The proposed council of reconstruction might conceivably be amended; and for ourselves we should have wished to see some general instructions to that council embodied in the bill itself, especially as regards the appropriation of funds now devoted to the theological faculty. But we should be prepared to waive any immediate and final decision on many points which we hold to be important, if only the monstrous injustice, which no one disputes, could be swept away by the prompt abolition of religious tests. As it is, even England, with an Established Church still claiming a special property in Oxford and Cambridge, tolerates fewer restrictions on admission to University honours, than we are maintaining in Ireland, where there is no Establishment to interfere. Nor can it be seriously maintained that the simple abolition of tests would prejudice the decision of any question which the Government wishes to hold in abeyance. This of course was a part of the Government measure; and under any conceivable combinations in the future, this at least will have to be done. And if in addition to this it should eventually appear that other modifications, not involving special privileges to any Church, are needed to make a complete scheme of University reform, it is impossible that an instalment of acknowledged justice can prevent the impartial consideration of such proposals. There is indeed a possibility which we mention only tor epudiate as basely improbable. It might occur to half-hearted supporters of the Ministry, that the power of delaying an inevitable concession may be used as a lever for foisting into any future measure proposals for disguised ecclesiastical privilege, which would never be entertained by the Liberal party, unless through eagerness to get the one intolerable abuse redressed. But our confidence in Mr. Gladstone's sincere desire for justice would make us exceedingly loath to admit any such unworthy suspicion. And of this we are assured, that any further measures which commend themselves on their own merits, would be far more likely to receive an impartial discussion when the irritation caused by the patent wrong at present existing had been removed.

But there is no disguising the real difficulty of the situation. A strong Government, accustomed for four years to triumphant successes—a Government commanding, on most subjects, the enthusiastic confidence of the Liberal party, has received a significant check, in the attempt to pass what it regarded as a complete measure. And though a high sense of public duty, arising from the plain impossibility of finding any other means for carrying on the business of the country, has compelled the return of that Government to power, yet we are told in effect—and the Parliamentary wrangle on Friday evening would go far to confirm the impression—that this Government cannot fairly be expected to consent to a measure which it has denounced as partial and inadequate. Well, for ourselves, we have never concealed our opinion that the late bill ought to have passed the second reading, and might have been sufficiently improved in committee. But by whom was it defeated? By the Irish representatives of that very Catholic party, to meet whose prejudices the most objectionable features of the measure were introduced. And who are they that suffer most by the present state of things? Not those ingrates, who know well enough how to make capital out of a universally acknowledged grievance; but the faithful supporters of the Government, the most consistent Liberals, and specially the Nonconformists, who out of deference to the Ministry refrained from pushing their principles to an ideal extreme, and were content to make no small sacrifices to secure a practical issue. Looking at the matter, then, only from a party point of view, it seems scarcely just that the scornful rejection of the intended boon by a very doubtful section of Ministerial supporters should be visited upon the whole Liberal party by the continuance of a vexatious grievance that might now be swept away at a nod from the Treasury Bench, and by the raising of a score of cross issues which must sorely perplex the minds of electors at the next general election. Do away with the tests in Trinity College; and then, whatever questions remain, they will either be such as rouse no popular passion, and may safely be left to a Parliament elected on more general issues; or they will be such as to raise a clear alternative which the people can understand. But at present the plain question of the impartial admission of Roman Catholics to University honours is so entangled with a subtle and indefinite ecclesiastical policy, that unhappy candidates will find exposition to popular audiences as difficult and as much out of place as a lecture on the calculation of variants.

But the subject has much more serious aspects than that of its bearing on party politics. None are more anxious than we, that the present Government should have all reasonable latitude allowed for developing in its its own way, so long as that is consistent with its original promises, its great policy of justice to Ireland. But it ought by this time to be finally convinced, that justice to Ireland is one thing, and the satisfaction of the Papacy another and a very different thing. Unpleasant as the late episode of resignation was, the defeat which led to it was better than a victory, if it leaves the conviction, that religious equality as construed by the Romish priests means a guarantee, based on national authority, for the continuance of their spiritual despotism over an ignorant populace. And such an interpretation of justic and equality is one which, on any appeal to the public opinion of the whole kingdom, would, however disguised, be repudiated with the indignation and abhorrence it deserves.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

While advowsons for sale and advowsons wanted are advertised in the daily papers every day, the practical difficulty of selling them seems to increase. It is difficult to account for this excepting on the supposition that the trade is getting to be considered disgraceful. It was very seldom that the old slave-traders in England avowed themselves to be slave-traders. In a similar way, soul-trading is getting to be so disreputable that, whenever a living is bought in the market, you are sure to see it stated that "the name of the purchaser did not transpire." Even the agents who advertise advowsons for sale very seldom mention their names, and often put that "principals only will be dealt with." When, however, one has to be sold in the market, every particular must be made public. Thus it was that we learned all about the rectory of Falmouth, and thus it is that we learn all about the vicarage of Ovington-cum-Tilbury, which last week was put up for sale in vain. Here is a living worth 600*l.*, with seventy acres of land. The incumbent is patron as well as rector, and he is fifty-five years of age, and he now offered his interest for sale. He knew very well how to make it look attractive, and so add to its value. His successor will have, as he has himself, "capital hunting, fishing, and good society; capital rectory house, coach house, stabling, greenhouse, and good water." Besides, there are only 400 inhabitants, and they are—delightful state of society—"naturally of a religious turn of mind," and there are "no Dissenters." But all these advantages could not tempt the clerical and other bidders who crowded the Auction Mart last Wednesday. Very hard the auctioneer pressed them, but beyond 1,900*l.* not a penny would they advance. So Ovington-cum-Tilbury was bought in, and the fate of the inhabitants remains in dim uncertainty.

We notice that the Wesleyans are petitioning largely against the Prison Ministers Bill, on the ground that, if passed into law, it will authorise the payment of Roman Catholic priests as chaplains to Roman Catholic prisoners. While the Wesleyans are doing this at home, Wesleyans in some of the colonies are doing all they can to maintain and increase the payment of Roman Catholic priests to people who, perhaps, do not need their services so much as prisoners do. We have some particulars to hand by the last West Indian mail. A system of concurrent endowment has been proposed to the Isle of St. Vincent; the only petitions in favour of it have been from Wesleyans and Roman Catholics, neither of which bodies would object to the other having money providing they had some themselves. In British Guiana the Wesleyans have demanded an increased vote, but as a member of the Legislature said, if their grant was to be increased, that to the Roman Catholics and others must be increased as well. This application has come to nothing. In Barbadoes, the Wesleyans receive the money of the State in common with Roman Catholics. Why, under such circumstances, should Wesleyans at home oppose the Prison Ministers Bill? Of course they may not be responsible for what is done in the colonies, but we should be glad to see from them an expression of disapproval of what *is* being done in the colonies.

We find the following specimen of clerical intolerance in a letter to the *Methodist Recorder* of last week, from the Rev. F. Watson, of Walsall. Of course all Nonconformists are included in this sweeping judgment:—

> The members of our small society here are quite familiar with the oft-repeated assertions of the rector and his curate, that we are not in the Church, that our ministers and local preachers are unauthorised, and have no right to preach nor administer the "Sacraments." We have been told, over and over again, that marriages performed at our little chapel are invalid, that in fact we are guilty of the grievous sin of schism, and that our state in this respect contrasts unfavourably with that of the "Catholics." I have before me a note received by me from a late curate of this parish, in which he says on this point:—"It would be positively sinful in Churchmen to hold religious fellowship with Dissenters. They believe God has forbidden it, and, believing that, one course only is open to them. . . . If God has shut up the way, it is not for them to open it." Some time ago, several of our elder Sunday-scholars were induced to prepare for confirmation, and to this end a small pamphlet called "A Plain Catechism on Confirmation" was given to each, in which, after the query, "Does Confirmation bring any duties with it?" we have the following: "Q. Can you mention any public duty?" "A. Persons who after confirmation attend either the meeting-house or the Romish chapel incur the greater peril by so doing. Their conduct is doubly sinful."

Yet the clergy who say this are authorised and paid by the State.

The *Record* has a paragraph headed, "Religious Intolerance at Madeira." The facts are taken from a Cape newspaper, from which it appears that the mail steamer Roman, on her last outward voyage, stopped at Madeira, when the attention of the passengers was attracted by a column of smoke rising from the western part of the island, away from the town of Funchal, and inquiries elicited the answer, "Oh, they are burning the captain of the English brig that was wrecked the other day." It appeared that the brig Champion of Banff went ashore while the English fleet were at anchor in the roads, and that the captain and four men were drowned. Their bodies came ashore, but as the Roman Catholic law did not permit of the decent interment of heretics, the five sailors were coated with tar and publicly burnt, in spite of the remon-

strances of several resident English. It was the smoke from the bodies that attracted the attention of the passengers of the Roman. Now, is it not a singular thing that the administration of our own burial laws has never drawn from our contemporary even the heading of "Religious Intolerance in England?"

The Rev. E. V. Bligh has followed up his letter on the necessity for a revision of the Prayer-book by printing a declaration in favour of that object, which has been signed by himself and about fifty other clergymen. The declaration states that it is "essential to maintain the distinctive Protestant character of the Church," and expresses alarm at the tendency of the Bennett judgment and the progress of Romish and Ritualistic practices; says that "it is indispensable that the passages in the Prayer-book which promoted such a result should be removed," and suggests co-operation with the disestablished Church of Ireland and the Free Church of England for the repression of Ritualism. At the same time, the "union of Church and State" is, of course, approved. It is impossible not to pity sincere men like Mr. Bligh, and those who agree with them, while you see them wriggling in the meshes in which they have been caught, and while they will not use the knife which might give them freedom, and all they want besides.

Nor is it possible not to extend our pity sometimes to the bishops. Lord Eldon, we know, was never so perplexed and troubled as when he had a living to give away, and we can quite imagine that bishops must feel equal trouble with their patronage. They must dissatisfy all applicants save one, and must equally displease parishioners—although that has generally been deemed of small account. Just now a large number of the Churchmen of Leicester are seriously dissatisfied with the manner in which the Bishop of Peterborough has exercised his patronage in regard to the numerous churches that have become vacant during the period of his episcopate, and have memorialised him upon the subject. The memorialists recognise the difficulties of the bishop's position, but they "cannot understand the reason why, in every case, your lordship seems to have studiously passed over those who hold Evangelical views, and have invariably selected those whose principles are of an opposite character, even though they may have served in the diocese a shorter period and, not as far as we are aware, with greater diligence." The memorialists proceed to say that they hope that the representation may lead to a course of action more in harmony with what they believe to be "both equitable and beneficial to the interest of the Church of Christ and the Protestant Reformed Church of England." But, of course, if the Evangelicals are dissatisfied with what has been done in this respect, High-Churchmen have the contrary feeling, and so a counter memorial is being got up, which is to be sent to the bishop, and in this memorial the bishop will be thanked for what he has done. Who would covet the patronage of a bishop?

It appears at present—so it is said—that it is not lawful for guardians to appoint a Nonconformist minister as chaplain, even though the Nonconformist will discharge the duties without remuneration and the State-Churchman demands payment. This has been elicited from the decision of the Southampton Guardians, appointing the Rev. G. W. Gregg, Congregational minister, of Southampton, to the post of chaplain, and it is now stated that such an appointment is contrary to law. Do not the privileges of the Established clergy come across us at every step in public life?

THE DISESTABLISHMENT MOVEMENT.

LEICESTER.

The *Leicester Chronicle* reports a large, enthusiastic, and on the whole most harmonious demonstration, which took place in the Temperance Hall on the evening of Wednesday last, in support of Mr. Miall's motion. As eight o'clock approached, the number present increased to such an extent that large numbers had to content themselves with standing room at the back of the hall. Mr. W. Baines, who, on the motion of Mr. Hawker, was unanimously called to the chair, was supported on the platform by Mr. T. D. Paul, J.P., and Mr. Geo. Baines, J.P.; Aldermen Geo. Royce and Jos. Swain; Councillors Anderson, Kempson, and Almond; Messrs. S. Grundy, R. Walker, R. Carryer, A. McCall, E. Kemp, Jas. Thompson, H. Lankester, H. T. Chambers, W. Stanyon, T. Viccars, Jas. Hall, Geo. H. Baines, J. W. Rowles, J. Pearce; and the Revs. J. P. Mursell, Thos. Stevenson, A. Mackennal, Jos. Wood, J. L. Whitley, S. T. Williams, L. Llewellyn, J. W. Thew, and W. Bishop. The Liberation Society was represented by the Rev. Chas. Williams, of Accrington, and the Rev. W. Braden, of London.

The Chairman spoke briefly to the question to be brought before the meeting, referring to the great progress which had been made by their principles during the last few years, which he attributed to their broad and unsectarian basis. He asked for a fair and impartial hearing of the speakers, and promised an equally fair and impartial hearing to any Churchman who might take exception to what might be said.

The Rev. J. L. Whitley proposed the first resolution, which was in favour of disestablishment. In the course of his speech he said that the most encouraging feature about the Establishment question was that they never held a meeting but they found it in an advanced position. Indeed, it seemed to him that with every month and almost with every week, the hues the question took were changing, and however serious might still be the conflict that still lay before them, and however dangerous some of the passages of that conflict might be, yet he still felt that they were nearing—and nearing immensely—the settlement of the question. (Applause.) The speaker went on to define the nature of religious equality, and to protest against the interference of Parliament with religion, and its immoral consequences. The one point alone of immoral subscription was a sufficient reason why they should seek disestablishment.

In the absence of the Rev. C. Coe from domestic affliction, Mr. Stanyard seconded the resolution. He referred, especially, to the baneful influence of the Established Church in the matter of education. If disestablishment took place, and if the Church were separated from the State, they would see the school boards at once applying themselves to the work of supplying the best possible secular instruction, while the ministers and religious people would be beheld giving to a large extent their exclusive attention to religious instruction. (Applause.) Such was the object they had in view. Were the remedy attained, the clergy and Dissenting ministers would in all probability co-operate and combine to afford religious instruction, and he believed, to a large extent, religious instruction alone. (Applause.)

The Rev. W. Braden, of London, who was received with loud cheers on rising, said that he felt it to be no common privilege to make what he might term his first speech on the Liberation platform in the town of Leicester. (Applause.) He could not forget while he was present that the gentleman who occupied the chair that evening had shown the most determined and resolute faith in the principles of Nonconformity by his adherence to them even in prison. (Renewed applause.) He could not forget also that the gentleman they looked up to as their leader was still to be called a townsman of Leicester. (Loud applause.) He felt it to be therefore an especial privilege to have the opportunity of saying that evening how fully he sympathised with the movement of the society, and, with those present almost unanimously, hoping that the efforts that were being put forth by Mr. Miall and his co-workers would soon be consummated in that triumphant success which they anticipated with all the desire of their natures. (Cheers.) Mr. Braden then addresed himself to the position of some recent public questions, pointing attention to the fact that, at last, concurrent endowment was killed, as admitted by both Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone. Comprehension, he thought, was also dead—

The Bishop of Manchester had said the other day the scheme was the dream of his life, but he was afraid he could no longer hope to entertain the notion; and the nation would not entertain the notion; the nation would not look upon such a *travestie* of a Church as that would be. Moreover, were such an offer as that made to the Nonconformists, they would reject it with scorn and contempt. (Loud applause.) But what he wanted was to ask whether they had not something very like concurrent endowment in this country at the present time in its worst form? They had in reality not one Church, but three churches, and three sects which were called one Church. (Hear, hear.) They knew that the Church was notoriously disunited; the different sections of it believed very different creeds though they signed the same one; and three distinct churches were authorised, legalised, and paid by the State.

The speaker proceeded to illustrate in a very happy manner this diversity of teaching:—

It reminded him of a story told of the captain of a vessel—a very ingenious fellow—who, not being able to afford a doctor on going out on a voyage, took that which he considered the next best thing—a chest of medicines. One day one of the poor fellows became very ill, and, after studying the symptoms and consulting the guide to the medicine chest, he found that the contents of bottle No. 15 would supply the necessary remedy. He accordingly looked through the chest, but found to his dismay that the bottle was empty. However, after turning over the matter in his mind, he said, "I have it; 8 and 7 make 15, so that will do." (Laughter.) So he dosed poor Jack with the contents of bottles Nos. 8 and 7—(renewed laughter)—but the consequences that followed were unknown. Mr. Braden added it seemed to him that was precisely the mode in which the Church of England dealt with the disorders of the world. The Church of England's language was, "Is it truth you want? Well, we do not pretend to the possession of truth; this is not what we are seeking. Is it Rationalism, Ritualism, or Pantheism you want; if so, we have plenty of bottles, and if these do not satisfy you, we do not know what will." (Laughter.) Such was the state of things to which they had come; that was the condition of the Church of England.

After pointing out the demoralising influence of the present system, Mr. Braden concluded a very eloquent speech by expressing his belief that the nineteenth century would witness the accomplishment of the great object they had met that evening to advocate, and it would be a great and crowning triumph when they found that every church which God had planted stood for itself; to deliver its message without the voice of the law behind it, and winning its way among the people by the power of wisdom, which was the power of love, and that was by the power of the truth which it proclaimed. (Loud applause.)

The motion was put, and carried by a vast majority.

The Rev. Charles Williams, of Accrington, moved the adoption of a petition to Parliament. In a very able and comprehensive speech Mr. Williams referred to the bondage of the Church, to the abuses which characterised its administration, and to the nature and amount of Church property.

Mr. Pearce and the Rev. A. Mackennal supported the resolution, which, on being put, was carried with an enthusiastic "aye," and on the counter proposition being put, a few voices were heard to say "no." The Rev. J. P. Mursell moved, and Mr. George Baines seconded, a vote of thanks to the deputation, and also to the chairman, which was carried, and the proceedings then terminated.

GRANTHAM.

On Tuesday week last a well-attended meeting in support of Mr. Miall's motion was held at the Corn Exchange, Grantham. The Rev. W. G. Pascoe, Wesleyan minister, presided; and there were also upon the platform E. Ashworth Briggs, Esq., of Daventry; Geo. Kearley, Esq., of London; the Revs. W. Goldie, G. B. Bowler, Tubal Caseley, W. Sharman, and A. Holland, and Messrs. Hannett, Gill, R. A. Smithurst, &c.

Mr. Pascoe addressed the meeting in a vigorous speech, in which he referred to the fact that many of his friends did not think with him on the subject; but, acting for himself, he was willing to help the Liberation Society to the utmost of his power. He advocated disestablishment because, first of all, the Church was not the Church of the nation; secondly, because he wished well to the Church. It was now a pauper Church, and trammelled and controlled, and he would disestablish her for her own sake. It would take higher grounds of spiritual usefulness. Mr. Pascoe here quoted a letter he had received from Ireland testifying to the good which disestablishment had done to the Irish Church, and concluded by saying that before long the Church would be free from the world, and serving God. After quoting a testimony to the operation of the Irish Church Act, the Chairman concluded by saying that it might be he had spoken words or offered views that night which some did not appreciate, and scarcely were willing to receive as the truth; it might be that gentlemen whom he had to call upon would utter opinions with which some would have no sympathy; but he would say this—give them a patient hearing, and he believed such facts would be laid before them which would deserve, and he hoped would receive, a candid hearing on their part. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. R. A. Smithurst proposed the first resolution, which was in favour of Mr. Miall's motion. He asked the meeting to look at the subject in a Christian spirit, and then referred to the difference between the Church which Christ established and the semi-political and semi-religious institution established by the civil government in this country. Next he dwelt on the increasing Romanism of the Church, and asked the meeting, for the sake of religion, to help the work of disestablishment.

Mr. E. A. Briggs, of Daventry, seconded the resolution in a speech in which he referred especially to the social and political influence of the Establishment, and finally advocated the union of religious men of all denominations, in one great and mighty body, against that power which had been the curse of England in years gone by, and which had cursed every nation where it had been triumphant. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. W. Goldie adverted to the presence on the platform of all the Nonconformist clergymen in Grantham. They presented a bold front, and they had no reason for any spirit of compromise or timidity. They were there that night to give their reply to the Church Defence Association. Mr. Goldie proceeded to advert to what had been said at the meeting of that association. Mr. Warren had professed to quote from the "Nonconformist Sketch-book." He had written to Mr. Miall and had received the following answer:—

Welland House, Forest-hill, S.E., March 15, 1873.

Rev. W. Goldie.—My Dear Sir,—Your note did not reach me till this evening after post time, and this will not reach you till Tuesday morning. I think I used the words to which you refer, or something equivalent, in the *Nonconformist* of 1841—subsequently reprinted in 1842 in the "Nonconformist Sketch-book." On referring to the passage, I find the *ipsissima verba* to be the following. I had said in the foregoing paragraph, that our State Church was "a bundle of vested rights, stamped for the greater security, with the sacred name of Christianity—an affair of *livings*, and *benefices*, and *baronial bishoprics* to the aggregate amount of 5,000,000*l.* a year." Then follows the passage, "To shatter *this* image, and give the dust of it to the four winds of heaven—to reconduct Christianity to her throne—to vindicate her rights—to restore her legitimate influence—is the sacred mission of Protestant Dissenting Ministers." You will see that my reference was to the secular representation of Christianity by the State. In a comparatively late edition of the "Sketch-book," published in self-defence, I frankly expressed in my preface that if I were to write the work again, I should tone down the language of it, which, although it might indicate my youthful zeal, was too violent for my maturer charity. Of course, those who quote me at Defence Associations never intimate that they quote language written thirty-two years ago, and subsequently censured by my own judgment.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD MIALL.

After adverting to the progress of Romanism in the Church, Mr. Goldie dealt with the position of the Liberal party at Grantham. Amidst loud cheers and some laughter he said,—"He saw also at that Church Defence meeting, a covert attempt to damage the Liberal party in Grantham. It was proposed that the respected borough members should be Vice-Presidents of this Church Defence Association. (Laughter.) He admired the sagacity of their opponents; well they knew that if they could get the Liberal members on the books as Presidents of the Church Defence Society, that one stroke would alienate the Nonconformists from the Liberal members for Grantham—(Hear, hear)—that not half-a-dozen members of the Nonconformist Churches would hold up their hands for Captain Cholmeley or Mr. Tollemache if they occupied the position of Vice-Presidents of the Church Defence Society. He had taken the liberty of writing to them, and he was pleased to say that he had a reply to give to them that night. (Loud cheers.) Captain Cholmeley, their junior member, who had always been found right and true to the Liberal policy—(cheers)—and would be right and true to the end, wrote thus:—

Easton Hall, Grantham, March 16th, 1873.

My dear Mr. Goldie,—I am much obliged for your letter asking me if I am aware that I have been appointed a vice-president of the Church Defence Society, as it gives me an opportunity of telling you that I knew nothing of the Church Defence meeting until I saw it reported in the *Grantham Journal*, and that I intend declining the vice-presidentship of the Church Defence Society *if* it is offered to me, and intend at present to keep myself unpledged to either side.

Believe me, very faithfully yours,
HUGH CHOLMELEY.

P.S.—You are quite at liberty to read this letter at your meeting.

(Cheers.) He thought, too, he might write to their old member, and though years had told upon him, and his hand was not so firm and regular as it used to be, still he had received from him the following letter:—

Ham House, Petersham, Surrey, March 17, 1873.

Dear Sir,—I was not aware till informed of it last week by our friend Captain Cholmeley, that I had been elected one of the vice-presidents of what is called the Church Defence Society. I certainly have no intention of accepting the office.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
The Rev. Mr. Goldie. FREDK. TOLLEMACHE.

(Cheers.) Mr. Goldie concluded his speech by referring to agricultural neighbourhoods. He had heard it said "Disestablish the Church of England, and you take away from every village a gentleman of education and ability, perhaps the only gentleman in it." (Laughter, and a voice: "Fox-hunters.") He had yet to learn that labour had been done by men whom the world called "gentlemen." Luther was not a man who walked in slippers, neither was John Knox. Such had done the work of the country in times past, and such would have to do it in times to come. And as for that "sweetness and light," of which Sir R. Palmer spoke, he had visited in many villages, and had looked for that "sweetness" and that "light," but had never found it; he had only seen misery, poverty, and vice of every kind. With regard to the agricultural people of England, for his own part he was sure they might wish the time to come when the Church of England should be disestablished, and when men would care for the souls of their flocks, and seek the improvement of their temporal and spiritual well-being in every way. Their success was sure; they would do no harm to anyone in the Church of England, would not injure one of her ministers, nor do harm to any of her institutions, but their success in the question of disestablishment was sure.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. G. Kearley, who attended as a deputation from the Liberation Society; the Rev. G. B. Bowyer, Mr. Gill, Mr. Hannett, the Rev. A. Holland, and the Rev. T. Caseley. A petition to Parliament in support of Mr. Miall's motion was adopted, and a Religious Equality Association formed.

SALFORD AGAIN.

We reported last week that the Rev. D. J. Hamer had been prevented by the Salford "Defenders" from delivering a lecture on "Religious Equality, True Liberalism." Thursday night another attempt was made, the admission being by ticket. A clever forged imitation of the ticket was got out, but the trick did not succeed. Shortly after the lecturer had begun speaking, a band of music was brought up and paraded in Chapel-street, playing lively airs, amid the cheers of the crowd outside. The police, who were stationed in large force outside the hall, refused to permit the band to enter the square, and kept it "moving on" until, after the lapse of about a quarter of an hour, the demonstration being ineffective to disturb the proceedings, it finally moved off. The interior of the hall was filled by enthusiastic supporters of the association, although a few opponents had also obtained admission. Mr. Alderman M'Kerrow presided, and, with the lecturer, was accompanied to the platform by several well-known Nonconformist ministers and laymen, who were loudly cheered upon taking their seats. Mr. Hamer delivered a lecture characterised by great ability and freshness. Mr. Stanway Jackson moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and said he believed they owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Hamer for his able lecture. The Rev. D. N. Jordan, in seconding the motion, remarked that it was at the ballot-box that the question must be decided, and that when the election came there ought to be a strenuous effort made to get men of their own returned to Parliament. They asked no personal advantage in this question which was now before them, but only the national good, and they were persuaded that their wishes would yet be gratified. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Hamer, who returned thanks, and after some remarks from Mr. Green, the meeting separated.

LINDLEY.

On Thursday night, the Rev. C. Williams, of Accrington, delivered a lecture on "Church Defence" at Lindley, in the Mechanics' Institution, which was filled in every part. Alderman D. Sykes, J.P., presided, and there were also on the platform Councillor Walker, Messrs. Joel Crosland, Joseph Armitage, E. Edwards, George Walker, &c. There were some interruptions during the delivery of the lecture, and Mr. Williams had many questions put to him at the close. The last question was why Mr. Williams did not claim the 20*l.* offered by Mr. Croston.

Mr. Williams: Oh, I have claimed it, and they are not honest enough to pay it. (Hooting, laughter, and applause.)

On the proposition of Mr. Bradbury, a vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer; and a similar vote was likewise passed to the chairman, which brought the proceedings to a close.

BURY.

On March 20th a meeting was held under the auspices of the Bury Nonconformist Association, in order to reply to the statements made on Monday evening, in the Athenæum, in support of the Church Defence Association. Mr. S. Knowles was appointed chairman. On the platform were the Revs. C. Williams, H. Dowson, W. Roseman, W. R. Sunman, C. Mann, J. Harvey, J. Maden, J. Webb; Messrs. J. Duckworth, — Jakens, J. Heap, R. Butcher, and others. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. H. Dowson, the Rev. Chas. Williams, and others.

DEWSBURY.

An enthusiastic audience assembled in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Dewsbury, on Tuesday evening, to hear a lecture from Handel Cossham, Esq., on "The Past, Present, and Future Relations of the Church and State." Mark Oldroyd, jun., presided, and on and near the platform were the Rev. G. McCallum, Rev. N. H. Shaw, Alderman Howroyd, Councillor Senior, Mr. R. Greenwood, Mr. S. Crawshaw, Mr. Eli Ibberson (Batley), Mr. Mark Wilkinson, Mr. John Clarke, Mr. John Greenwood, &c., &c. Mr. Cossham spoke at great length, and was heard with great applause.

GREAT HORTON.

On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in the Music Hall, Great Horton, in support of Mr. Miall's motion. There was a good attendance, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested, the various resolutions being carried without dissentients. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Binns, in the absence of Mr. Richard Holt, who was unable to be present. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Joseph Boothroyd, Mr. B. Wainwright, Mr. John Andrew, Mr. H. Snowden, Mr. John King, and Mr. John Haley.

PORTLAND.

The Rev. Thomas Neave, of Dorchester, lectured twice at Portland last week, in the Congregational Chapel on Thursday evening, and in the Bible Christian Chapel on Friday evening. The attendance was exceedingly good.

[We regret that, owing to want of space, our reports of some of the above meetings are so brief.]

ADDITIONAL MEETINGS.

On Monday night Mr. Neville Goodman and the Rev. Charles Williams were to address a meeting at Bristol, and Mr. Goodman has been announced to lecture at Stroud, Worcester, and Gloucester. Mr. Williams was last night to be at Cardiff, and to-night is to make another attempt to secure a hearing in the city of Exeter. The Rev. G. W. Conder also lectures this week at Gainsborough, Boston, Lincoln, and Alford.

The Local Government Board has expressed a strong opinion that the appointment of a Dissenting minister as chaplain to the Southampton Workhouse (which has been recently made) is illegal.

Nearly all the leading and influential religious journals of the evangelical school in the United States have avowed their opposition to the proposed religious amendment to the constitution.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley, canon of Chester, has been appointed to the canonry in Westminster Abbey, vacant by the death of the Rev. Evan Nepean.

RITUALISTS AND BISHOPS.—In its notices to correspondents, the *Church Times* says:—"'J. B. V.'—Thanks for your offer; but really we do not think the Archbishop of York's utterances are worth a penny a line."

THE IRISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The number of clergymen in the Church of Ireland has considerably fallen off since the passing of the Disestablishment Act. In 1869, there were 2,380 clergymen; but according to the "Clerical Directory" just published, there are now only 1,974, a decrease of about one-sixth in the course of three years.

NEW ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE.—The *Church Herald* says that the Roman Catholics have provided their archbishop with a suitable residence or palace in Westminster. It is situated at the west end of Victoria-street, near the junction of that street with Vauxhall Bridge-road. It is a large and commodious residence, and is being suitably fitted up. The archbishop's reception will be on a much larger scale than usual, as the present residence is vastly superior to the old residence in York-place, as also to the late cardinal's previous residence in Golden-square. The income of the Roman Catholic see of Westminster is said now to be about 3,000*l.* per annum.

THE O'KEEFFE CASE.—The Rev. Robert O'Keeffe, in a letter to a Dublin paper, says that "no litigant ever treated his adversary (Cardinal Cullen) with more candour" than he did. He can well afford to do this, he adds, as "my cards are all trumps, and I do not care who sees them." Dr. Power, Bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland, had called on him to ask whether he would be willing to leave Callan for another parish; "and I told him I would reject with scorn any such proposal, by whomsoever made." He closes his letter with the words, "I believe there is not on record a case of such unmitigated tyranny as Church and State have dealt out to the unhappy man who has the honour to remain," &c. There is still a rumour that negotiations for a compromise of the difference between Cardinal Cullen and Mr. O'Keeffe are going forward.

NONCONFORMISTS AND UNIVERSITY HONOURS.—In the recent Cambridge mathematical and classical triposes, 160 students took the degree of B.A. in honours. Four of these are connected with Wesleyan families—Messrs. Harding (Senior Wrangler, Trinity), Hicks and Adams (St. John's), and Bovey (Queen's); five are Nonconformists—Messrs. Garnett (St. John's), Angus (Clare), Robinson (Trinity), M. L. Lewis (Downing), and G. O. Jones (Trinity). Out of the whole number five took honours in both triposes—Messrs. Prior (first-class mathematics and second-class classics), Gregory (first-class mathematics and second-class classics), Angus (first-class classics and third-class mathematics), Hoare, first-class mathematics and third-class classics), and Mainprice (third-class mathematics and third-class classics). Mr. M. L. Lewis, son of the Rev. W. G. Lewis, and scholar of Downing, is bracketed at the top of the second class in classical honours.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF OUR MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—The contest has brought into prominence elements which are everywhere struggling with one another. The Catholics are fighting the same battle in England as in Germany and America — seeking State support for schools in which they can mould their youth into complete subservience to Rome. The ultra-Protestantism which in Great Britain denies to Catholics what it concedes to other sects, is the same spirit which here seeks to force the Bible on unwilling readers in our public schools. The experience of both countries is favouring the complete secularising of public instruction—a course which has its serious disadvantages, yet is infinitely preferable to the alternative of making our schools sectarian. Fortunately for us, our religious divisions have no such bitterness as constantly appears in England. Since the brief and bad reign of Knownothingism, no great political contest among us has turned on sectarian issues. May it never be otherwise! The American nation has no worse foe than the man who stirs up prejudices of creed to set fellow-citizens at variance.—*Christian Union.*

THE CASE OF THE REV. W. KNIGHT.—The Dundee Free Church Presbytery held another special meeting on Wednesday to consider the case of the Rev. Mr. Knight. Mr. Knight read a paper in explanation of his views, contending that he had been misunderstood, and said that he was willing to give any further explanation or answer any question which his brethren might desire to put. Great satisfaction was expressed with the tone of Mr. Knight's paper, and some members of the presbytery said that in their opinion the statements made by Mr. Knight had entirely removed the occasion for a libel. Several questions were put to Mr. Knight, and the meeting was ultimately adjourned, so that Mr. Knight might have the opportunity of considering the questions put to him, and that the members of the presbytery might more fully comprehend the bearings of the paper which he had read. On Monday the Rev. William Knight was again before the Dundee Free Presbytery, and submitted a written exposition of the points in dispute respecting his published views on the efficacy of prayer. As this was held to be no retractation of the charge against him, the presbytery resolved to go on with the legal proceedings.

THE IRISH PRIESTS AND HOME RULE.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—"The encouragement suddenly given to the Home Rule movement by a portion of the Irish press which has hitherto, in agreement with the wishes of the Roman Catholic prelates, treated it with marked coldness, leads to the supposition that the bishops' party either take this course as an indirect pressure, politic at the present moment, upon the Ministry and Parliament in the matter of education, or otherwise that, in order to retain political influence, the same party will openly adopt the Home Rule cry at the general election. For this reason many regret that the elections did not take place while yet there was not time to organise a Home Rule party and create any formidable agitation. In the hands of the present leaders Home Rule could never come to anything serious; but if the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy should throw themselves into the cause, Mr. Butt's boast of returning eighty members pledged to it at the next election—a boast made at its last Dublin meeting—will only be erroneous as to the total number

of such Home-Rulers. The estimate is too high, but, under the circumstances mentioned, the new Irish party would not be insignificant. Mr. Mitchell Henry's open avowal of Home Rule and his large subscription to the association help to bring the important question to a crisis, whether the Irish members shall profess Home Rule as a leading article of their creed on the hustings when called upon to present themselves to their constituencies."

MR. MIALL'S MOTION.—To the inquiries which continue to reach us, when will Mr. Miall's motion come on? we can only give the same answer as before. Mr. Miall ballots for a place every Tuesday, but hitherto has failed to obtain what is absolutely necessary to ensure a good debate—the first place for a given evening. At the time we write, the 29th April is the earliest date *possible*, but so many members wish to submit motions that it is improbable that the motion will come on before some Tuesday in May. Meantime, let the supporters of the motion make good use of the time by petitioning in its favour. Recent political events have occasioned uncertainty which has now been removed, and there should be corresponding decision on our part. The supporters of the Establishment are petitioning on two or three questions with an energy which should have a stimulating effect on those who differ from them. And in getting signatures to petitions they are doing their best to influence the minds of the signers, and not always by commendable means. Let there be the same zeal on behalf of a better cause; and, especially let the work of instruction and agitation be carried on in the small towns and villages. Forms of petitions, and, where necessary, written petitions, will be supplied, and a useful handbill on the subject has also been prepared for distribution. There is a month, certain, for the work. Let it be used to good purpose.—*The Liberator for April.* [Last night Mr. Miall was again unsuccessful in the ballot for Tuesday, April 29.]

THE DISSENTERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.—The *Economist* holds that the attitude Mr. Disraeli has assumed towards the Dissenters makes the opportunity for a hearty reconciliation between them and the Government particularly promising. And in view of a dissolution, which, whether it happens this year or next, cannot be long deferred, this reconciliation is plainly most desirable. The Nonconformists have now seen that their alliance is not only not courted by the Tories, but is declined by anticipation. Whoever gives them anything, the Tories will not. On the other hand, it is only reasonable that the Government should make some concessions to the Dissenters on the Education question. Very naturally the Dissenters hoped that the Education Act would do a great deal to destroy the caste-advantages which the Church enjoys in the country. And unquestionably, owing no doubt to the praiseworthy zeal of Churchmen and also to their great advantages over the Dissenters in wealth, it has not had that effect, but, in the country districts at least, the opposite effect. The Government cannot fairly be blamed for this. But it must be admitted that it is a fair cause of disappointment to the Dissenters. The Government have (the *Economist* says) promised a bill to amend the Education Act, and we venture to express our hope that it will treat the Dissenters fairly if not generously; and will not take any account of the hostility likely to be created on the Tory side of the House. We do not think that the efficient education of the children should be sacrificed to any party exigencies, but we are quite sure that the Education Department could find more than one remedy for the grievance now contained in the twenty-fifth clause, and more than one remedy which would be perfectly satisfactory. And if it can be found, it should. It would be a very great misfortune to the country if the divisions among the Liberals prove to be so great at the next elections that the Conservatives may gain the opportunity for which they are hoping to arrest the progress of society, and that gradual but steady inroad on mischievous traditions which has now gone on almost uninterruptedly for forty years. But Mr. Disraeli's boast that he has got down to a class in the electorate which prefers old abuses to new remedies, is probably not by any means an idle boast; and therefore it becomes all good Liberals to be on their guard and act with harmony as well as vigour.

Religious and Denominational News.

The Rev. C. Kirtland has been appointed chairman for the current year of the London Baptist Board. The Rev. Jesse Hobson is vice-chairman; and the Rev. Robert Wallace, of Tottenham, honorary secretary. A Widows' Fund has been formed in connection with the board, and between forty and fifty ministers have already joined.

THE BAPTIST UNION will hold its first sitting this year, on Monday, the 28th inst. In the evening there will be a *soirée* at the Cannon-street Hotel, Dr. Underhill presiding, when addresses will be delivered by Dr. Landels on "Our Position and Prospects;" Rev. T. Harwood Pattison on "The Baptist Testimony"; and Rev. T. Vincent Tymms, on "Our growth, and its effects on our spiritual life." The second day of the session will be Thursday, May 1.

LEOMINSTER.—On Sunday evening, March 23rd, the Rev. Joseph Woodhouse, having resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church, Leominster, preached his farewell sermon to a very large congregation. On the following Wednesday evening a testimonial was presented to Mr. Woodhouse, which took the form of a purse of gold.

PUTNEY.—The Rev. P. M. Eastman was on Thursday, March 27, recognised as the pastor of the church at Oxford-road, Putney. The charge to the pastor was delivered by the Rev. J. C. Harrison. The Revs. G. L. Turner, M.A., D. B. James, S. Eastman (father of the pastor), and a considerable number of the neighbouring ministers, took part in the service. On the following Sunday evening, the Rev. S. McAll preached the sermon to the people.

MARLBOROUGH.—The Independent Chapel in this town was reopened on March 28, after being repewed, &c., &c., at an expense of 500*l*. The Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., of London, preached at three, and after a crowded tea-meeting in the schoolroom, a public meeting was held in the chapel, the Mayor, T. Harrison, Esq., being chairman. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. B. Brown, B.A., E. W. Shalders, B.A., A. Johnson, W. F. Darby, J. Harrison, and — Holmes. The pastor, the Rev. E. S. Bayliffe, B.A., was congratulated upon having seen accomplished this improvement, among others, during his ministry of nearly twelve years at Marlborough.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—At a meeting of the pastors and delegates of the metropolitan churches, held at Finsbury Chapel on Tuesday last week, this long contemplated Union was virtually brought into existence. The committee to whom the preliminary proceedings had been entrusted presented the draught of a constitution which had evidently been well digested, on the basis of which the Union was formed. Little room was left for discussion. It was felt that the time had come for action, and, after due deliberation, action was taken, and the London Congregational Union is now an accomplished fact. The first meeting will shortly be held under the presidency of the chairman, the Rev. J. C. Harrison. A provisional committee has been appointed to make further arrangements with a view to the actual operations of the Union.

NEW MISSIONARY TO MADAGASCAR.—Services in connection with the ordination of Mr. John Riordan, of New College, as a missionary in connection with the London Missionary Society to Madagascar, were held on Tuesday evening, at Craven-hill Chapel, Bayswater. The Rev. G. D. Macgregor read the Scriptures and offered prayer. The field of labour was described in an eloquent address by the Rev. C. Jukes, missionary from Madagascar. The Rev. W. Tarbotton, Mr. Riordan's former pastor, asked the usual questions, which were answered in a satisfactory manner. The ordination prayer was offered up by the Rev. A. McMillan, of Craven-hill Chapel; after which an impressive charge to the young missionary was delivered by the Rev. S. Newth, M.A., principal of New College. The Revs. W. Roberts, B.A., of Notting-hill; H. Millican, of Poyle; and C. D. Helm, of New College, also took part in the service.

WYCLIFFE CHAPEL.—A social meeting was held at Wycliffe Chapel on Thursday week to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. R. Thomas. The many institutions brought into existence during the long pastorate of Dr. Andrew Reed have been well sustained, although many of the wealthier members of Wycliffe, as of most other churches similarly located, have removed into the suburbs. Mr. Thomas paid a high compliment to the energetic character of the deacons of the church, and stated that had he been surrounded with men of less pronounced Christian character, to carry on the work there would have been an exceedingly onerous task. At eight o'clock a sermon was preached by the Rev. Newman Hall, to a full congregation, after which a collection was made towards the fund for the restoration of the interior of the chapel. On Monday, the 17th, the final lecture of the fourth annual course to working men was given. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided over an audience which crowded the chapel to its utmost capacity, and congratulated Mr. Thomas upon the energy and success with which he had conducted these weekly meetings.

WIRKSWORTH.—On the 23rd and 24th ult., impressive valedictory services closed the ministry of the Rev. W. Young at Wirksworth, Derbyshire. The Sunday-evening service was crowded. Many people, other than regular attendants upon Mr. Young's ministry, assembled to hear his farewell address. On Monday evening, after a public tea, a large meeting was held in the chapel, under the presidency of the Rev. F. R. Bellamy, Matlock, Bath, during the course of which, Mr. J. W. Hall, one of the senior deacons, on behalf of the church and congregation, presented their late pastor with a purse of gold, as a substantial token of their esteem and sense of his worth. Many costly gifts had already been presented him and his wife privately, expressive of individual regard, and a purse of gold from the branch church at Middleton. Addresses in harmony with the spirit and character of the meeting were delivered by the various Nonconformist ministers of the town, with whom Mr. Young had heartily worked, all expressive of regret in losing the friendship of one to whom they had become personally attached, and the fruits of whose ministry were manifest.

Mrs. Martha Dix, who had completed her 103rd birthday on the 6th January last, was buried on Friday in the churchyard of St. James, Dunwich, Suffolk. She retained good health almost to the last.

Correspondence.

NONCONFORMISTS AND DISSENTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As your journal has bestowed some attention lately on the clever writings of Mr. Matthew Arnold, in which he so often blames the Dissenters, I think it as well to point out, and to point out to him if I could, that he is as much a Dissenter as most of us, only he conforms—he is not a Nonconformist. I would remind him that, if we use the words according to their strict, rather than their popular, meaning, a Dissenter is one who disagrees with the doctrines of the Church of England, as Mr. Arnold lets us understand that he does; and that a Nonconformist is one who has the courage to act up to his convictions, and to separate himself from a Church when he dissents from its doctrines. It is a melancholy sign of the times when we can no longer use the two words as interchangeable. But it is clear that there are now far more Dissenters than there are Nonconformists. As it is desirable in theology to use words with scientific exactness, perhaps we ought to call the Broad-Church party Conforming Dissenters.

Yours, &c.,
SAMUEL SHARPE.

THE LEEDS HYMN BOOK.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—May I ask permission through you to inform the numerous ministers who are using the book popularly known by the above title, that a supplement is in course of preparation, which is intended to include hymns, chants, and anthems, numbered consecutively with the present book so as to allow of being bound up with it. I shall be very glad to receive communications from any of them as to any special compositions belonging to either of these three classes which they would wish to have included in the supplement.

I am, yours very sincerely,
G. W. CONDER.

The Hermitage, Forest-hill.

MILTON MOUNT COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I read the paper in your last issue on Milton Mount College, by the Rev. W. Guest, with deep interest, being convinced that one of the most effective means of helping our ministers to meet the heavy domestic claims pressing upon them in these expensive times is the establishment of an institution which may give to their daughters a first-class education at a very moderate charge. Permit me through your columns to express a hope that a successful effort will be made in order to enable the committee to open the building on the 16th of May without the encumbrance of a debt, which would seriously diminish the usefulness and efficiency of the institution.

Yours truly,
JOSHUA WILSON

Tunbridge-wells, March 31, 1873.

OPENING MUSEUMS ON SUNDAY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Those who advocate the opening of museums on Sunday appear to ignore the fact that many of the opposite arguments are urged by those who are not in any sense of the word Sabbatarians, and I do not think it is either right or wise to maintain, as so many do, that all opposition to opening museums on Sunday must emanate from zealous bigots or narrow-minded partisans. I am sure that those who profess religious opinions are unwise in teaching the labouring classes (so called) that every opponent of free liberty on Sunday should be looked upon as an enemy to the rights of man, and anxious not so much to promote the welfare of mankind, as to make all men run in his religious groove, whatever it might be.

All law is divided into two parts—man's duty to God, and man's duty to his neighbour. Now, it has for some time past happily been recognised by all liberal men and women that no one has a right to force his, or her, or their religious views on others, and that no private individual nor any State has a just claim to enforce religious opinions or observances. Thus, from a religious point of view, I am quite willing to admit that however much lovers of religion may desire to see Sunday reserved as a day of rest and worship, they cannot justly assert or demand that others should follow their example. When, however, we come to the other side of law, we find it a recognised fact in all ages and countries, from those most arbitrary to those most free, that a State has a perfect right to enact laws which it considers for the benefit of the community; and however much a minority may oppose, even conscientiously, they have to yield in order that the well-being of the State may be preserved. On such a footing I desire to place laws for the observance of Sunday on those who will not keep it on any other grounds.

It does not require argument to prove that rest is necessary for all, and that one day in seven is not too much for body and mind, and I think it may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that England and America, two nations which have for so long a time

observed one day of rest in seven, are the two nations foremost in the march of civilisation, and most free in political and religious matters. It seems to me, therefore, that before we make any change in our manners and customs on this point, we ought to have all possible assurance that we, as a State, are granting first what is beneficial, and secondly what is wanted. It has lately been too much the practice to attribute to working men opinions which they never held, and cry out against the tyranny and bigotry of those who withhold from them their just demands. One of your correspondents last week quoted the sentiments of an artisan, evidently highly intelligent, as his language shows. I hope all artisans will copy the elegance of his sentences and the poetry of his thoughts, but I think I can adduce specimens of intelligent artisans who do not want what he claims, and are justly afraid that if they obtain what their teachers teach them is unjustly withheld from them, they may be called upon by competition in trade] to lose the substance whilst they grasp the shadow.

It is too much the practice to pooh-pooh the "thin end of the wedge" argument, and to refer to it in a sneering way. I think it a powerful one, and that it ought to carry weight. Show me first that the step is right, and I am willing to say most freely that such an argument ought not to be used, and should be abandoned at once and for ever; but assuming that the proposed alteration is injurious, as I think it to be, then the advocates for maintaining Sunday as a day of rest are amply justified in using it.

I honour equally with your correspondent the bravery of the Rev. J. A. Picton in taking a position which is not common in men who are engaged in similar work, but I cannot see that drawing the line at places of instruction opened free would meet the case. In a very short time the question would be raised again, and the school of muscular Christians would say, why should we provide places for mental training only, and afford opportunities for pleasing the eye alone? We will pay the cost and open cricket-grounds and racket-yards, boating and wrestling clubs. And still another class would say, Let us have the pleasure of song and of dance; the *cafés chantants* of Paris may teach us how such amusements can be offered free. Only a day or two since a man complained to me that in consequence, he supposed, of the new Act he could not get a glass of ale on Sunday afternoons nor at the Zoological Gardens. Are we to suppose that men and women, toiling through long rooms, and wearied with dust and noise, would not need and obtain what they required? and yet we are told that opening museums on Sunday would restrict the consumption of beer and spirits. I am firmly persuaded it would increase it most largely, and would do infinitely more harm, bodily and spiritually, than a day of enforced idleness now does.

Again, who are the people for whom the Sunday opening of museums is demanded? The intelligent artisan has many more opportunities for visiting these places than men engaged in counting-house and shop, and has duties and pleasures in other ways; and the artisan who is not intelligent, and the working man who has no soul for art, would not want to go there. A few young men who have no relations in London, too idle to read or walk, and too indifferent to the welfare of others to care about helping them, are the class from whom the principal attendance would be drawn; and are we—is this nation—to be asked to sacrifice for a doubtful benefit a provision which has enabled many thousands to enjoy a respite from labour, and to rejoice in the freedom of a day of rest?

We may fairly claim proof that the end proposed will be effected by the alteration claimed, and when that is done the best friends of the working man will heartily unite in any and every effort to help him to rise to higher and better things; but if he asks us bread, do not let us give him a stone, and say, "This is the cure for every ill; come to our museums and picture-galleries on Sundays, and drunkenness and vice will leave you."

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

E. JOHN HARRY.

Hilldrop-road, London, March 29, 1873.

VIENNA EXHIBITION.—RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES FOR ENGLISH VISITORS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir,—Many English and Americans who value Christian privileges are likely to visit the approaching Vienna Exhibition. It may be of interest for them to know where they may profitably spend the Lord's Day, and hear the Gospel faithfully and earnestly preached. I have just received a letter from my friend, the Rev. Dunlop Moore, in which he says: "I have to-day engaged for holding the English service in the hall of the Gewerbe-Verein 11 Eschenbach-gasse (between the Opernring and the Burgring). It is a very large comfortable hall, and well situated. The room which I occupied in the Evangelische Schube was quite unsuitable. The service is held every Lord's Day at eleven o'clock. A great number of Englishmen may be expected in Vienna during the Exhibition. I think Christians should value on the Continent more than in England the privilege of unitedly worshipping God," &c., &c.

I may add that this worthy minister of Christ has for several years carried on a God-glorifying work in a quiet and unobtrusive way, by means of a Sabbath-school and other Christian efforts. I would strongly advise English and American Christians to encourage our friend by their presence and prayers during their stay.

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

J. ALEXANDER.

Bible Stand, Crystal Palace, March 31, 1873.

Imperial Parliament.

THE BURIALS BILL.

The House of Commons was occupied during the whole of Wednesday last in the discussion of this bill on the second reading. After the presentation of a large number of petitions, chiefly by members on the Opposition side, against the bill,

Mr. Osborne Morgan rose and said:—I rise, Sir, to move the second reading of the Burials Bill; and under all the circumstances, considering that this is the fourth year I have had the honour of moving it in this House, I should have been content to do so without comment; but the presence of an ex-Prime Minister—perhaps I should rather say of a future Prime Minister—to challenge the second reading of the bill, after three years of silence and after his absence from every one of the numerous and critical divisions which took place last year, is, I need not say, an occurrence of no ordinary character. It is not for me to speculate on the considerations which have induced so consummate a tactician to enter the lists with so unworthy an antagonist, or to impart to this question a party significance which I have always disclaimed. (Hear, hear.) It may be that the right hon. gentleman, with that keenness of perception which distinguishes him, has discovered that this is one of those "great and burning" questions which demand the interposition of a parliamentary divinity; and has resolved that the contest of the Irish University shall be renewed in the churchyard, and that the second great party battle of the session shall be fought over the grave. It is not for me to grudge the right hon. gentleman his laudable anxiety to pick up political capital out of the tombs, or to form a rallying ground for his party round the last resting places of the dead. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman has ere now come before us as the ill-starred champion of a waning cause, and if his defence of the Burials Acts be no better than his defence of some other institutions which have now become matters of history, I shall have no cause for regret. The right hon. gentleman, though a hard hitter, is a fair fighter, and my earnest hope is that this bill will be fought out fairly, and will not be got rid of, as it was last year, by a process of midnight strangulation. (Hear, hear.) I should have been almost appalled by the opposition and by the number of petitions which have poured in against this bill were it not for one consoling fact. It seems to me that the very persons who have got up and signed the petitions against the bill have not taken the trouble to read it. The bill has been denounced as a measure of spoliation and confiscation—("Hear, hear," by the Opposition)—no unfamiliar words—cunningly devised for the disestablishment, and not only the disestablishment, but for the disendowment of the Church of England. And yet the bill touches no part of the revenues of the Church; the bill touches no part of the property of the Church of England; the bill takes no right from the Church of England except the barren—I had almost said the odious—right of claiming conformity for a corpse. I do not wish to be misunderstood. No doubt the parish churchyard is in some sense vested in the incumbent. He could resist trespass or intrusion, and he is the person in whom rests the right of action. At the same time, these interests are vested in the clergyman not for his own use, not for his own personal occupation, but as a trustee. (Hear, hear.) A trustee for the Church of England? For his own communicants? No such thing. It is vested in him as a trustee for the parish, and that in the largest, and, if I may use the word, most secular sense. Every person who has gained a settlement in the parish, be he Jew, infidel, or heretic, has the same right of interment as the right hon. gentleman or the most orthodox Churchmen who sit on these benches. The parishioner's right to interment in England is a civil and not an ecclesiastical right. If any gentleman disputes that, I will refer him to Bishop Gibson's celebrated ecclesiastical treatise, where he will find the law laid down precisely as I have stated it. He will find that the parish church is as much parochial property as the parish vestry hall or the parish pound. It is quite true that the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition Act, when it abolished church-rates, did not provide any means for keeping the churchyard in repair. It always appeared to me that was an omission from that Act, and in the bill which I formerly introduced I provided that means should be supplied for keeping the churchyard and walls in decent repair,—that there should be laid before the vestry an account of the expenses; and unless there was some other fund to provide the means, the overseers should, out of the rate made for the relief of the poor, repay to the churchwardens the money so expended by them. Who opposed that clause? Upon the first reading of that bill the hon. member for Cambridge, whom I am sorry not to see in his place, resisted the clause, and the clause was thrown out in committee, I think on the motion of the hon. member for Boston. Nearly every speech made against this bill, nearly every letter written against it, proceeds upon the supposition that the churchyards are the property of the Church, and that I am seeking to give outsiders rights which they did not possess before. Of course, I do not mean that lawyers take that view—lawyers like my hon. friend the member for South-West Lancashire, who is far too good a lawyer to put forward any such proposition. The hon. gentleman says that the churchyard is the property of the parish in the same way as the church in a certain sense is said to be the property of the parish, and he contends that the right of interment implies in each case an obligation to conform to the Church services. But just observe the want of analogy between the two cases. In the first place, it is a question for a man's own consideration whether he will go to church at all. He may go to a neighbouring chapel, or he may remain at home. But unfortunately a man has no option as to being buried or not, and in the 12,000 and odd parishes in England in which no other burial-grounds exist, he has no option as to the place in which he will be buried. That I think must be obvious. Besides, upon what test does the right of the clergyman to insist upon reading the burial service depend? Is it communion with the Church? It is no such thing. Is it attendance at church on the part of the deceased? It is no such thing. The ceremony of baptism administered by any minister, by a layman, or even by a woman, gives the clergyman the right to insist on the burial service when he is dead. So that the same service which enables a minister to say, "This man when alive was a member of my fold and was sealed under my seal," gives the clergyman power to say, "Death has made him my property, though when living he never darkened the door of my church; he is now my property, and I am entitled to seal him with the seal of Conformity." I think that proposition need only be stated to show its absurdity. How did such an absurd law come to pass? The reason is obvious. Dissent at that time was unknown. The parish priest was the spiritual father of his flock, and so far from its being a grievance to have the Church service read over the remains, it would be considered the direst result of the major excommunication that a man should be refused what was then the only mode of Christian burial. But when Dissent sprang up, what so natural, so obvious, as that men should wish that the same minister who attended them in health and in sickness should perform the rites over their graves? Thus it will be seen how a rite which was intended to be the comfort and consolation of the man, has become distorted into the prerogative of the priest. Do not think I shall say one word against the beautiful service of the Church of England—the most beautiful of uninspired compositions, and one which I never hear without emotion? I do not say one word against it. What I wish to say is that it should not always be read whether the person buried desired it or not. I can well understand that, taking this point of view, the clergy of the Church of England have a right to complain. For observe that on the one side the law enjoins them to read the service over every person who has once been baptised and is not excommunicated or a *felo de se*, no matter what his religion or creed. So that on the one hand a man who leads a life in defiance of the laws of God and man, who passes suddenly out of the world in some drunken brawl with all his sins upon him, is committed to the grave in the sure hope of eternal life, and, as is well said by the *Times* this morning, he is said to rest in the Lord after his labours, no matter what those labours may have been; while, on the other hand, the unconscious infant who has known no wrong, or the young man or woman who has led a blameless life, is committed to the ground with all the indignity of silence. Two petitions signed by clergymen of the Church of England were sent to the archbishops praying them to endeavour to alter this state of the law—a law which would be intolerable if their own good sense did not induce them to disregard its provisions. (Hear, hear.) But there are others who have shown a determination to uphold the law. I mentioned on a former occasion several instances of clerical outrage—I can call them by no other name—enough to make one's blood curdle. I shall refer now to only one or two instances. One occurred some years ago near Guisboro. A poor woman had been delivered of twins. She baptized one of them, but the other died before the rite could be administered. They were put into a coffin together. The fact became known to the clergyman while the service was being read. He stopped the service, and had the coffin broken open, and, while the baptized child was decently buried, the other poor, unbaptized child was sent away to be put into an unconsecrated grave. And that was done in strict conformity with the laws of the Church of England. Is not this a cruel outrage. (Hear, hear.) It is a

scandal to our land, and a disgrace to our country.

Not friends alone such obsequies deplore,
They make mankind the mourners.

Is this an isolated case? Cases of the same kind occur every month. Another case occurred at Chalcot, in Staffordshire, on November 27. The account which I took from one of the Nottingham papers is too long to read, but I may state it thus: The child of a poor woman died unbaptized through no fault of her own, for she had endeavoured to get a clergyman to baptize it, but the requisite number of persons could not be obtained. The child was not baptized. The friends took the body to the churchyard at the time another funeral was going on in the hope that by these means they might come in for the benefit of a portion of the Church service. But the clergyman was not going to be taken in that way. He removed to the further side of the graves, about fifteen or sixteen yards from that of the unbaptized child, and pointed, emphasised, and confined the rite to our *here* "departed sister," lest it should be supposed that any part of the burial service could be intended for a schismatic child. I will read one extract from a letter which I have received from a Baptist member named Mr. Gibson:—"On Friday last an old gentleman of the name of Viney was interred in the churchyard at Crayford, Kent. The family being attendants on my ministry at the Baptist chapel, Crayford, were desirous that I should conduct a funeral service. This I did in the chapel. The corpse was then taken to the churchyard. On the way there I asked the undertaker if the clergyman was expected, and his reply was that he had not seen nor heard anything of the clergyman. On arrival at the gate of the churchyard no clergyman was to be seen. The corpse was then lowered into the grave, and I, standing in the road outside the churchyard, concluded the service. Word was then brought to the mourners at the grave that the curate was in the church waiting, and that he insisted on the corpse being taken up out of the grave and carried to the church. Some of the family went to him to endeavour to dissuade him from this. The remainder of the family, with myself, took our seats in the mourning coach. The son and son-in-law of the deceased came to us and said that it was no use, the clergyman would have the corpse taken from the grave and taken to the church. The daughters and other members of the family had to suffer the outrage to their feelings of seeing the coffin carried across the churchyard to the church, and then carried back to the grave, the clergyman and the clerk going through the service. When our children die they refuse to read the funeral service when requested to do so. When our adults die they compel us to have the service, however repugnant to our feelings." Now, Sir, I do not know that I need continue these grievances any further, for the grievances are really admitted. In fact two bills have been brought in from the other side of the House for the purpose of remedying them. The first was the bill of Lord Beauchamp, brought into this House last year by the hon. member for South-West Lancashire. That bill raised no objection against Dissenters coming into the parish burial ground provided that no service was read over them, and that it must be on condition that they came in the same form as a *felo de se*, without any service at all. In other words, the hon. gentleman said in effect to Nonconformists—"Take your choice between being buried like a Churchman or being buried like a dog." ("Oh, oh.") I do not mean to say that my hon. friend made use of any such expression, but that was the sense in which it struck Dissenters. I am speaking the opinion of almost every Dissenter in the House when I say that a compromise such as that can only be regarded as an insult. Just let me read from an article from the *Spectator* on that very point:—"But what should we Churchmen say to such a privation? Is it not of the very essence of funeral rites that at the last look of the coffin, at the solemn moment when the anguish of the last leave-taking is felt, there should be words of prayer and religious hope pronounced? Why, you might just as well propose to refuse Dissenters the right of shaking hands at the moment of parting on the ship or in the train, on the plea that it would be quite good enough for them if they got the outward leave-taking done in their own homes, as propose that they should coldly deposit the corpse, without a word of solemn prayer or hope in the earth, and so leave it. If you reduce human forms to the minimum which reason, apart from feeling, will justify, you really do away with them altogether. If we Churchmen value, as we do, that part of the service conducted at the grave as of the very essence of the burial service, why not remember that Dissenters are 'of the same flesh and blood,' and are not likely to be content with silent individual prayer and the bare act of interment? The clergymen all feel, and feel most intensely, the grievance to themselves in any sort of displacement from their functions, or in any compulsory mutilation of their own service, but their keen sense of the indignity of being extruded from their rightful place does not seem to help many of them in the least to enter into the indignity which the Dissenters feel at their systematic extrusion from the same offices." Well, Sir, the other bill was the bill of the hon. member for Salford. My hon. friend by his bill said, "We will give you every opportunity for having a quiet cemetery of your own." Yes, but at what expense? There are, as it appears from a return moved for by the hon. member for West Surrey, only 531 parishes in England provided with public cemeteries, while the whole number of parishes is about 13,000, so that it would be necessary in carrying out his bill to provide cemeteries for more than 12,000 parishes. I do not know what the cost would be, but I know it must be something in millions. And this enormous cost is to be incurred, and Dissenters are to be deprived of the melancholy consolation of being buried beside their relatives, and England is to be covered over with burials grounds, some labelled "Church," and the other "Dissent," in order to prove to the world "how these Christians hate one another," and how, even in death, they are divided. Look at the safeguards. Why, the bill literally bristles with safeguards? In fact, it is the number of safeguards which it contains which has made it often impossible to carry it through committee, for, in fact, every safeguard constitutes a peg on which every hon. member who opposes the bill wishes to hang another safeguard. The bill provides that notice may be given to the incumbent that a burial may take place in the churchyard without the services of the Established Church, but that no service shall be performed by a clergyman of the Church of England other than the service of his own Church. That proviso is not of my seeking. I objected to it at first. It was introduced by my hon. friend the member for the University of Cambridge. In fact, in the first instance—and I hope it will be made known outside this House—I had inserted a proviso giving clergymen permission to use a different service. Then comes a clause providing that any service, if not according to the public ritual, shall consist only of prayers, hymns, and extracts from Scripture. I am almost ashamed to have inserted that clause. (Hear, hear.) From what I know of Nonconformist ministers there is not the slightest reason to suppose that they would make use of a friend's grave for attacking a political opponent. But perhaps it is better to err on the side of conciliation. Then the fifth clause provides that all burials shall be conducted decently and solemnly, and that all services shall be religious. The Act shall not authorise the burial of any person who, previous to the passing of the Act, had not the right of interment. It gives the largest possible facility for the acquisition of cemeteries by private interest and benefactions, and it provides that in places where there are public cemeteries the Act shall have no application at all. That is the whole of the bill—a bill which it is said is to shake the Church of England to its foundations, and which has actually brought up the leader of the Conservative party into the front of the fray. Hon. gentlemen may say it is not what is in the bill; it is what may grow out of the bill. The churchyard, they say, is the entrance to the church, and if Dissenters get into the churchyard we shall not be able to keep them out of the church. (Assenting cheers by the Opposition.) I have spoken to very little purpose if I have not shown that the case of the churchyard and the case of the church depend upon very different considerations, and surely there can be nothing more illogical than the mode of meeting one issue by raising an entirely different one. Recollect too that grievances such as these are the strongest weapons you can put in the hands of those who desire disestablishment. Can you be surprised that men should desire the overthrow of the Establishment if they find that year after year a measure so just, so fair, and so conciliatory, is to be shipwrecked on the rock of ecclesiastical prejudice. (Hear, hear.) It is said that many who support my bill will also support the motion of the hon. member for Bradford, and that therefore their objects are the same. That is a curious kind of syllogism. It may amuse the House, and it may be said that a proof that the feeling of the country is against my bill is given by the fact of so many petitions being sent up against it. I think I can throw a little light on the mode in which these petitions have been got up. There is a family likeness running through every one of them. They are all turned out of the same manufactory. About a fortnight ago I received a printed communication from a postmaster near Manchester. It was sent to me because I suppose it had been misdirected, and, on opening it, I found my name used pretty freely in the course of the communication. It purported to be from an association, and it was what I may call a most disingenuous statement. It does not allude in any way at all to the concession I made in restricting the service to hymns, prayers, and quotations from Scripture. And, with reference to the statement that cemeteries can be provided for Dissenters, what are the facts? There are 531 parishes provided with public cemeteries. There are upwards of 12,000 not provided with them. I say deliberately, any inference which has been based on such a statement as that in the document I have referred to, has been based on false pretences, and I ask the House to pay no attention to petitions obtained in that way. Another argument used against this bill last year was that Dissenters would make use of the funeral service for the purpose of making attacks upon the Church, and for what are called "political orations." How it is possible to combine political orations with hymns, or prayer, or portions of Scripture, I, for my part, am perfectly unable to see. I suppose it may be said that a good deal of political animus may be thrown into hymns and prayers and even into portions of Scripture. If that argument is used, I reply that we have the best possible answer, and one founded on practical experience. In Ireland—the home of sectarian animosity—in Ireland, where party spirit runs so high that voters have to be escorted to the poll by the military, and political and social questions are sometimes settled by the aid of bludgeons and blunderbusses—a law far less stringent than the law I ask to introduce has existed for not less than seven years. Time after time I have stood here, and asked hon. gentlemen opposite the question, "Can you tell me of one single instance in which these Acts have been broken in Ireland?" Time after time I have asked that question, and I have asked it in vain. It is not only in Ireland that law prevails, but in every other country in the world different sects are allowed to be buried side by side, with their own service. When I brought in this bill last year there were two countries—England and Chili—where these restrictions existed. Now England is the only one, for the parliament of Valparaiso has removed all barriers. (Cheers.) In France, in Spain, in Catholic Switzerland, all sects are allowed to use the parochial churchyards. I do not know whether anyone whom I address has visited the churchyard of Zermatt, in the Canton Valais, the most Catholic canton of Catholic Switzerland, close to the scene of that appalling accident on the Matterhorn which shocked us all so much a few years ago. If so, they will not readily forget the beautiful spot where the dust of our brave but ill-fated young countrymen mingles with the dust of the noble-hearted guide, who gave his life for theirs, and the remains of the Protestant clergyman sleep peacefully beneath the shadow of the Catholic Church. I wonder what would have been said in England if the authorities of the Canton Valais, following the analogy of our cruel laws, insisted that Mr. Hudson and his companions should be interred with Popish rites. The hon. member for North Warwickshire winces at that question. (Laughter). And well he may. [Mr. Newdegate: "No."] Then he ought to do. (Renewed laughter.) The hon. gentleman knows there would have gone up a cry from every Orange lodge in the kingdom, and that it would have been re-echoed from Exeter Hall to Belfast. Is Catholicism so much more Liberal than Protestantism? It is to be believed that the Anglican priesthood, who are supposed to be most liberal priesthood in Europe, still maintain restrictions which the poor half-caste bigot on the pampas of South America has consented to put away? Is it the fact that the clergy of the Church of England are opposed to this bill? The right hon. gentleman opposite once boasted that he had got the angels on his side. It is true that the Church is on his side? The whole of the Broad Church is in favour of this bill. The Church Reform Union, of which my hon. friend the member for South Hampshire is at the head, and of which the hon. member for Stafford is a distinguished member, have approved of this bill as a measure of conciliation and compromise, the Church Association, although they do not approve of the bill of last year, distinctly stated that with some of the provisions which are now introduced they entirely agree. The Dean of Westminster, speaking from that pulpit from which the bigotry of a few fanatics strove—but, thank God, strove in vain—to keep him, spoke in favour of the bill. The Rev. Llewellyn Davies, one of the most large-hearted of clergymen, has written an article in the *Guardian* so noble and manly in its tone that I will ask permission to read it to the House:—"Allow me a few lines to protest that there are clergymen—I hope not a few—who instead of opposing the Burials Bill, are heartily in favour of it. It seems to me that Christianity and policy would equally urge us to make the innocent concessions proposed by this bill. Imagine the case of a Dissenting family in a country parish. They have been accustomed to worship together in their own chapel. The father dies, and is to be buried. The chapel has no burying-ground. The churchyard has been a sacred spot in the eyes of the family all their lives. The survivors would like much to lay the remains of their dead in the common burial-place of the parish. But they do not wish at such a moment to go through an act of conforming to the Church. A not dishonourable sentiment makes them unwilling to stamp the departed, who had chosen to be a Dissenter, as a Churchman. Would not all humane and Christian feelings dispose us to meet such a case in a kindly spirit? Well, what concessions does the Burials Bill make to the Dissenters? It provides that any minister or member of a religious body or congregation having a registered place of worship, may recite prayers, hymns, and extracts from Holy Scripture at a funeral in a churchyard. No other person may take any part in the service, no use of the church is allowed, and no address may be delivered. It is further provided that the funeral must not be at an "inconvenient" time, that all burials under the Act shall be conducted in a decent and solemn manner, and that no part of any service shall be other than of a religious character. What harm could so carefully guarded a liberty possibly do to the Church? All that can be said is that it is a concession; it gives up some exclusive rights, and our Church Defence Societies are sounding their war-notes of resistance and defiance. It is actually preferred that Dissenters should be driven to insist, as a point of honour, upon the creation of unconsecrated burial-grounds within reach of every cottage in the land! It is difficult to believe that good Churchmen should be persuaded to favour so impolitic a course, and to do what they can to widen and fix the gulf between rural Nonconformists and the Church. But I am more concerned to remonstrate against the *ungracious* attitude promoted by our Church defenders. *Non defensoribus istis tempus tege.* It will be a lamentable thing if the Church is induced to repudiate the large-minded, humane, Christian way of acting which becomes the Church of the nation, and to adopt

instead the bristling sectarian habit of mind, the attitude of watchful jealousy about rights, which is natural enough to a militant sect." The Rev. William Freemantle, rector of St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, writes to me even still more strongly. He says:—"Some one sent me the other day your Burials Bill, wishing me to get up a petition against it. It is really shameful that when you have fenced in this proposal for a pure act of justice by every needful safeguard, there should be this agitation to resist it. I write to ask, is there likely to be any public meeting, or any means of expressing conviction in favour of the bill? I would join any movement for the purpose, and I cannot but think that if public expression were given to a sense of justice on the part of a few clergymen, it would be responded to, so that we might not have again to undergo the shame of being supposed to resist the demand of right through jealousy of our supposed privileges." The Rev. Mr. Duke, chaplain to the Queen, and the Rev. John Griffith—a name venerated in Wales by Dissenters as well as Churchmen—have written to the same effect. Time would fail me were I to read a tithe of the letters I have received from country gentlemen, as well as from town clergymen, wishing me "God speed" with the work which is to end in the overturn of the Church monopoly. And I have endeavoured to meet them in the spirit they have shown. It was objected when my bill was brought in that its provisions were too wide. I consented to insert provisions to remedy that. It was argued that it might be made a pretext for political demonstrations. We inserted a provision that the services should be strictly devotional. The hon. member for West Kent said that was not enough, and proposed an amendment to restrict the services to hymns, prayers, and Scriptural quotations. I accepted the amendment. No sooner had I done so, than the hon. member began to quarrel with his own amendment. Perhaps it is well it should be so. Perhaps it is better that the question should be fought out on its real issue. (Opposition cheers.) Yes, it is well it has been stripped of the miserable sophistries with which three years of bitter controversy have invested it. Let it be understood that this is no longer a question between those who seek to invade and those who seek to defend the sanctity of the grave. It is no longer a question between Churchmen and Dissenters. No; I will tell you what it is. It is a contest between outraged humanity, on the one side—(Opposition laughter)—can any hon. gentleman mean to say that for clergymen to open a coffin and take out the body of a dead child and fling it to the ground, is not an outrage on humanity?—(Ministerial cheers)—it is a struggle between outraged humanity on the one side, and that ecclesiastical *non possumus* as rampant in Canterbury as in Rome—which mistakes obstinacy for strength, and clings with tenacity to the poorest rag of its prejudices lest it should be suspected of the weakness of a just concession. (Loud cheers.) It is the old struggle which the poet of the last century described more than a hundred years ago.

> While nature melts let superstition rave,
> This mourns the dead—and that denies a grave.

Mr. DISRAELI, in moving the rejection of the bill, said there was very slender foundation for the charge against him of being influenced by party considerations. Last year he had announced his intention of moving the rejection of the bill on the third reading, but it did not come on, and he was of opinion that it had never been adequately discussed. The hon. member complained of the measure being met by midnight strangulation last year, but bills were sometimes assisted by morning manœuvres. Mr. Morgan himself had slurred over the principal provisions of the bill, and seemed to have a very imperfect idea of its unjust and illiberal character.

In the first place, it is an attempt—and an attempt made in the middle of the nineteenth century—to invest with exceptional and exclusive privileges certain religious bodies and their ministers. The second remarkable circumstance connected with this bill is that those who are exempted from those privileges are no less considerable a portion of the nation than those who are in communion with the Church of England, and no less important a body than the clergy of that Church. And the third remarkable circumstance is that such a measure should be introduced by an hon. gentleman who professes to be a Liberal. (Hear, hear.) These are distinctions made between the Nonconformist body and the Church, and they are all in favour of the Nonconformist body. In the first place, all Nonconformists will have a right to officiate with the mere consent of the relations of the deceased, while on the other hand the incumbent alone will, as at present, have a right to officiate. In the next place, every Dissenter may under the bill enter a churchyard and officiate by right, while on the other hand no other clergyman but the incumbent can officiate except by permission. The third privilege which it is proposed to grant to Dissenters is this, that all laymen among them may officiate, while no laymen may officiate in the Church. The fourth feature of this character is, that Dissenters may enter and officiate in any churchyard in his parish, while the right of the clergyman to officiate is confined to the churchyard of his own parish. The fifth privilege granted to Dissenters is that under the bill they are practically unlimited in the services they may use, while the clergyman is rigidly tied up to a prescribed service. (Hear, hear.) A sixth privilege was that the Dissenter has an option, and may leave ungodly and immoral Dissenters to the clergyman—(laughter),—who is compelled to bury in all cases. There is a seventh provision which certainly is not the institution of a new privilege, but which contains an arrangement by which the clergyman is compelled to act as clerk to the Nonconformists to register all their doings, and thus to occupy the inferior position of recording all their extraordinary proceedings. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

The right of the Dissenter to be buried in the parish churchyard was just the same as that of the Churchman, and was subject to the same conditions, and the Dissenter had no more right to object to the use of the Burial Service than to the use of the Litany if he attended church. The bill proceeded on the assumption that the fabric of the church and its consecrated precincts were national property. But this was the exact reverse of what the Nonconformists contended for in their "thirty years' war" against Church-rates, the abolition of which estopped them ever making any objection to the Churchmen taking their sacred edifices and their churchyards.

I, with many on this side of the House, and I believe with some on the opposite side of the House, opposed the abolition of the church-rates. I did so because I did not wish to see a source of revenue necessary to the maintenance of the Church abolished, whereby great embarrassment would arise, and injury would result to the Church fabrics in many parts of England, and especially in the rural districts. (Hear, hear.) Of all taxes which are imposed upon the nation, the church-rates were the least unbearable. They were based and raised upon the most popular method of all—namely, by the decision of the majority. But I have no doubt it was some compensation to us to think, when that abolition of church-rates was carried, that it was a public recognition by the State that, whatever might happen hereafter, the churches and the churchyards belonged to the Churchmen. Neither did the Nonconformists during that great struggle act without a full knowledge of the consequences that their success would entail. Having taken up their position, they might abide by its consequences. If the churchyards are national property, let the nation support them. (Cheers.) If they are national property, reimpose the Church-rates—(loud cheers)—and let the nation pay up all arrears which unquestionably are due from the country. (Cheers and laughter.)

There was not merely a legal inconsistency in the conduct of the Nonconformists in their treatment of the question, but there was a supplemental one. They had secured public cemeteries, but now wanted to go back to the consecrated ground. (Cheers.) As to the cases quoted by Mr. Morgan, they only amounted to some foolish clergymen acting contrary to the law, and offered no justification for changing the law. Before asking for so great a change, Mr. Morgan ought to give the House some information as to the amount of burial accommodation already possessed by Dissenters, either in burial-grounds of their own or in public cemeteries. But if he had been present every time the bill had been discussed, he should not, judging from the speech delivered by the hon. gentleman that day, have got the slightest information, although he quoted all sorts of authorities, from the *Times* down to the *Tunbridge Wells Gazette*. He wanted returns—those on the table of the House being incomplete and very partial. The Church Defence Institution had endeavoured to supply some which deserved respectful attention:—

They have addressed the three queries which I have put under the form of returns to the rural deans of England, between 700 and 800 in number. They have succeeded in obtaining a great many returns, and the House will regret that they have not obtained more. They have returns from 6,200 parishes out of 13,800. There appear to be 8,200 chapels with 1,627 burial-grounds—*i.e.*, one chapel in five has a burial-ground. And yet the hon. and learned gentleman argued the whole case to-day as if there were nothing but the churchyards and the public cemeteries, which last are of modern institution. (Hear, hear.) But, besides these, there are in these parishes 421 public cemeteries with unconsecrated ground, increasing every year with more extended areas, and now averaging one for every fourteen parishes. (Hear.) The question of Nonconformist graveyards seems never to have occurred to the hon. and learned gentleman. But what I think very important in connection with this matter is the returns from the Principality in which the hon. and learned gentleman has peculiar interest. I come first to the diocese of Llandaff. There are returns from 132 parishes in that diocese, showing that there are 103 burying-grounds for 238 chapels, the defect being supplemented by 11 public cemeteries. That is the state of affairs in the diocese of Llandaff, with which if I were a Nonconformist and contemplated my burial I should be tolerably content. (Much laughter.) In the diocese of St. David there are 165 parishes, with 345 chapels and 209 burial-grounds. In one of the rural deaneries the proportion rises as high as 17 burial-grounds for 18 chapels, and to supplement this wealth of burial grounds there are 16 public cemeteries. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) I could hardly suppose from the speech of the hon. and learned gentleman that was the state of the Principality with which he is so familiarly acquainted. Unfortunately, the returns from other dioceses are very meagre; but still there is one which is striking, and that is from the rural dean of Welshpool. In the rural deanery of Welshpool there are 14 parishes, containing 59 chapels, 11 Nonconformist burial-grounds, and two public cemeteries. The whole population of these parishes is only 15,000, and deducting, according to the Nonconformist principle, one in five for the Church, we have a probable death-rate among Nonconformists of 250 per annum, and as many as 13 graveyards to receive their dead. Now, I do maintain that if these returns be accurate—and I could almost pledge myself to their accuracy, although the House knows as much about them as I do—the result is this—that, before we make a change of this character, we should have information to guide the House of Commons and satisfy the country that we were not acting in the dark and according to the transient passion of a minority of the population. (Cheers.)

Hence his conviction that, if a grievance existed at all, it must be very minute; but was there even a minute grievance? Such as it was, it rested on the assumption that there was an inveterate objection on the part of Dissenters to the occasional use of Church services; but that was opposed to everybody's experience, and to the well-known fact that 75 per cent. of the marriages of the country are celebrated by the Church. A considerable proportion of these were Nonconformists, who were generally married at church by choice. (Hear.) He could much more easily imagine objections being taken to the marriage service than the burial service, and he could not therefore admit that there was even a minute grievance. In drawing to a close, the right hon. gentleman made an appeal to his Nonconformist fellow-countrymen:—

About forty years ago an Act was passed in this country—the Reform Act of Lord Grey—which invested the Nonconformist and Dissenting bodies in this country with great power. Whether it was intended or not it is unnecessary now to consider; but there is no question that they gained a preponderance of electoral and political power under the Act—I must say out of proportion to their population and their wealth. I will not say to their intelligence and public spirit, for they have always been distinguished in those respects. That power which they gained forty years ago they have used with great energy and with admirable organisation. I do not for a moment pretend to say that there have not been many instances in which they have used it wisely. As long as they maintained toleration, as long as they favoured religious liberty, as long as they spurned sacerdotal tyranny, they acted according to their traditions, and those traditions are not the least noble in the history of England. But they have changed their position. They have made war, and avowedly made war, upon the ecclesiastical institutions of this country. (Hear, hear.) I think they are in error in pursuing that course. I believe it is not for their own interest. However ambiguous and discursive may be the superficial aspects of the religious life of the people of England, they are essentially a religious people; and I am much mistaken if there is not a feeling of reverence and affection to the Church. (Cheers.) They look upon it instinctively as an institution which vindicates the spiritual nature of man, and as a city of refuge in the strife and struggles of life. (Loud cheers.) I want my Nonconformist friends to remember that another Act of Parliament has been passed affecting the constituencies of England since the Act of 1832. It appeals to the heart of the country. It aims at emancipation from undue sectarian influence; and I do not think that the Nonconformist body will for the future exercise that undue influence upon the returns to this House which they have now for forty years employed. (Much cheering.) I address gentlemen of great acuteness, and though they may not touch upon the subject themselves, I dare say there is more than one member present who has, perhaps, the same opinion as myself upon that subject. (Hear, hear.) Let them not be misled by the last general election. The vast majority arrayed against us was not returned by new constituencies. It was the traditional and admirable organisation of the Dissenters of England that effected the triumph of the right hon. gentleman. (Cheers.) They were animated by a great motive to enthusiasm. They saw before them the destruction of a Church. (Hear, hear.) I do not think that at the next appeal to the people the Nonconformist body will find that the same result can be obtained. (Cheers.) I do not say this by way of taunt, and certainly not in a spirit of anticipated triumph. I say it because I wish the Nonconformist body to pause and think, and to feel that for the future it may be better for them, instead of assailing the Church, to find in it a faithful and sound ally. (Cheers.) There is a common enemy abroad to all Churches and to all religious bodies. (Hear, hear.) Their opinions rage on the Continent. Their poisonous distillations have entered into this isle. (Cheers.) We see ancient dogmas—the relics of exploded falsehoods—dressed up in a specious garb, and influencing the opinions of men. What I want to see is a cessation of this war between the Nonconformist body and the Church of England. (Cheers.) Let them be allied against the common enemy, and resist the influence of those who, if successful, will in my opinion degrade this country and destroy society. (Great cheering.)

Mr. T. HUGHES had never heard a speech more calculated to bring about a separation of Church and State than the speech which the right hon. gentleman had just delivered. The right hon. gentleman opposite objected to the bill on the ground that it invested Dissenters with peculiar privileges, but though the measure certainly did exclude any but ordained ministers of the Church of England from performing the burial service, while it permitted Dissenters to do so without qualification, the House should remember that that course was in perfect conformity with the practice and creed of the Church of England, which permitted none but ordained ministers to engage in the offices of the Church, while no such limitation existed in many of the sectarian denominations. (Hear.) The only case in which, as far as could see, the clergyman could be said to act as clerk to the Dissenters was in his having to sign the register, a duty for which he would receive his fee, and if even his submission went further it was, or should be, the highest boast of a clergyman of the Church of England that he was *servus servorum*. The equality for which the right hon. gentleman appeared to contend was an equality that would not be acceptable to members of the Church of England, for though Nonconformists might exercise liberty in this respect, no member of the Church would be likely to complain of the prospect of being buried in accordance with the rites of his own Church. The right hon. gentleman had exhorted the Nonconformists not in this matter to make war upon the Church, but it should be remembered that in the vast majority of parishes in this country there were no burial-grounds except those of the Church of England, and an appeal such as that made by the right hon. gentleman should, therefore, be preceded by an attempt on the part of those who made it to do right and justice. (Hear.) What was asked was that the authorised representatives of a religious denomination should be allowed to perform a certain religious

service over the grave of one of their people, and surely if the Church of England wished the war with Dissenters to cease, it should begin to do what was right and just in this matter. The opposition to this bill grieved him as a Churchman more than he could express. Many of them had dreamed of a time when the Church should arise again to the great work and position which in theory are still held as the Church of the nation. Believing that this state of things would be the best for all parties, it was with peculiar regret that he witnessed the opposition of the great Conservative party to so small and reasonable a concession to the Dissenters as was asked by this bill.

Mr. CROSS, who opposed the bill, suggested a remedy for the alleged grievance.

As, owing to the growing pressure of population, the establishment of public cemeteries all over the country had become a question of urgency, and the life of churchyards was practically very short, the Legislature should proceed at once to make the necessary provisions. In the present case the grievance being a minimum, the remedy was a maximum. Why were the burial-grounds of the Church of England to be opened to every one, while all others remained untouched? (Hear, hear.) There was no reciprocity in the bill; and he asked Nonconformists to look at this matter from a Churchman's point of view. (Hear, hear.) The majority of the clergy of the Established Church felt strongly on that subject. The right of the Nonconformists to the churchyard was precisely like their right to the Church; and was the House prepared to hand over to them the use of both? (Conservative cheers.) The Irish Act which was so much relied upon was founded on peculiar circumstances which were wanting in the present case.

He would suggest another remedy for the evil complained of. It was to provide that the bodies of Nonconformists might be buried in churchyards if it were shown that a religious service had been read over them elsewhere.

Mr. MORLEY understood that his hon. and learned friend who introduced the bill had made a statement which contained a gross exaggeration, and was calculated to produce a false impression in reference to the clergyman of the parish of Leigh, near Tunbridge. It was alleged that he had given a portion of land to be added to the churchyard of the living with an understanding that it was to follow the law of the Church. What he did say in a conversation with his neighbour and friend the Rev. Mr. May was that he should be glad if they could come to an arrangement by which they might lie side by side in that burial-ground; for however, strong their respective convictions might be as to the great controversies of the day, he ventured to think they would lie very quietly together when the time came for their interment. The rev. gentleman was, of course, unable to respond to the wish thus expressed, but he expressed his regret that any law should interfere with such an arrangement. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, to allege that the sympathy of the entire parish, with the exception of the clergyman, was excited on behalf of the man who had been killed in the railway accident was the grossest mistake, and to assert that the clergyman had denied the man burial in the parish church was equally untrue. (Hear.) The fact was that burial was not sought on his behalf in the parish church at all. The friends of the deceased wished that there should be a Nonconformist service, and application was made to him (Mr. Morley) for consent that the burial should be performed in the unconsecrated piece of ground adjoining the parish churchyard, and to that the clergyman at once and readily assented. So far as his friend was concerned, the matter there ended. (Hear, hear.) It was, he thought, due, not only to himself, but to his friend and neighbour that he should make this statement. (Hear.) It was, however, desirable that some such arrangement as that contemplated by the bill should be made, as, unless it were, the bodies of Nonconformists dying in the village to which he referred would have to be carried a distance of four miles for burial. He thought that, under the bill, they might find some satisfactory solution of the difficulty which existed. It was provided that the services in the case of the Nonconformists should be confined to prayer, the reading of Scripture, and singing of a hymn. He had himself been present at the funerals of many Nonconformists, and he had never observed, where they were conducted by clergymen, more solemnity, or anything that was more in accordance with the character of the service and the event which had led to it than was practised in connection with the Nonconformist funerals. He agreed with the hon. member for South-West Lancashire that there existed more feeling on this subject among the clergy of the Church of England than among the laity. He could testify that many laymen of the Church with whom he had come in contact had expressed a sincere desire that an end should be put to this controversy. There were, he was persuaded, many hon. members opposite who were of that opinion also, and who believed with him that an arrangement might be made by which facility would be afforded for the burial of Nonconformists in districts where they were placed at great and serious inconvenience in consequence of the distance to which their dead had to be conveyed for burial. (Hear, hear.) Such an arrangement should, of course, guard against the intrusion of anything which would needlessly offend the feelings—with which he strongly sympathised—of Churchmen on the subject; but, until it was made, the grievance would remain to Nonconformists, and a root of bitterness be allowed to continue which it was desirable should be plucked up. (Hear, hear.)

The bill was opposed by Mr. Scourfield, and supported by Mr. Cadogan. It was opposed by Mr. HEYGATE, who believed that if the graveyards were given up, the church cou'd not logically be retained. His hope of the settlement of this question had been greatly chilled by the course which had been adopted by the hon. member for Bristol. At the commencement of last session the hon. member, in seconding the Address to the Throne, had said that the abolition of University Tests and the passing of a fair Burials Bill would dispose of the last grievances of the Dissenters. But the measure for the abolition of University Tests having become law and a Burials Bill having passed a second reading by a large majority, and appearing to be in a fair way of being passed, the hon. member had voted in favour of the motion of the hon. member for Bradford for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England. That was but a poor inducement to Churchmen to give way on a question of great principle like that involved in this bill. (Hear.) The hon. member for Bradford had himself declared that he approved this bill, not for its own value, but because it dealt with a branch of a still greater question. Under these circumstances, members of the Church of England could not help feeling that when they had yielded on the subject of churchyards they would immediately be called upon to defend the churches.

Mr. BRUCE bore testimony to the desire of many hon. gentlemen opposite to approximate to the wishes of his own side. They were willing, he understood, to forego the burial service and allow interment without any service at all. The next grievance, which was more felt, was the law which prohibited clergymen of the Church from performing the funeral service of the Church over an unbaptized person. It was alleged that this was no grievance, because the same law applied both to Churchmen and Dissenters. The circumstances were, however, very different. In the Church of England it was very rarely that the funeral service was refused, unless in cases where the child died immediately after birth; whereas, in the case of the Baptists, who were a very numerous sect, the ceremony of baptism was regarded as one of great religious solemnity, and was not performed until the person baptized was of adult age. The cases were therefore much more numerous where the funeral service had been refused to Dissenters than to Churchmen. He was as certain as that he stood there that a temperate measure making some alteration in this respect would be supported by the great majority of hon. gentlemen opposite. (Hear.) It was to be regretted that no legislative effect had hitherto been given to the desire of those who represented the Church with respect to the funeral service over unbaptized persons. The experience of the two past sessions showed how difficult it was to deal with questions affecting the ritual and order of the Church as established by law; but had it been possible to deal with these cases, the hardships put forward by his hon. friend—and he was sorry to say not always on the best authority—would have been removed. There remained the third grievance which was proposed to be met by the bill—namely, that the funeral service should be performed over the graves of Nonconformists by persons of their own religion. It was said that Dissenters did not usually object to the Church service being read by the clergy, and it was an undoubted fact that large numbers of Dissenters were married in their parish church, and where a clergyman was kindly and popular there existed not only an inclination, but a desire, to be buried in the parish churchyard. Could it be doubted that in many cases a preference must exist for the services of ministers of the same persuasion as the friends of the deceased? He would ask hon. gentleman opposite to realise the position of Dissenters, attached to a particular denomination and minister, with whom perhaps the deceased had long had spiritual intercourse, and he would put it to them whether they would not feel it a grievance to have these solemn rites rendered by persons of another persuasion? It was obvious that the feelings of Dissenters must often be hurt by the performance of the service by a minister belonging to a different body. It had been said that cases rarely happened in which the services of a Dissenting minister would be called in. As to the statistics which had been quoted, it had been remarked that public cemeteries were generally found in very populous neighbourhoods, and that a comparison between parishes and cemeteries was therefore no fair criterion. It should also be remembered that a single cemetery often served for a number of parishes, perhaps eight or ten, forming one town. On the other hand, it had been sought to mitigate the hardship by a reference to the large number of cemeteries attached to Nonconformist chapels, Many of these cemeteries, however, were very small, and they were not intended for the reception of Nonconformists generally, but only for those belonging to the special body to whose chapels they were attached. Now, many places, especially in Wales, and probably also populous parishes in the manufacturing districts, contained many cemeteries, and in the absence of a public cemetery the Nonconformist would desire to be buried in the churchyard, not in the denominational cemetery. After making every deduction, the cases must be numerous in which there existed only the parish churchyard. The hon. member for Lancashire had urged that with an increasing population, and with the short life of churchyards, new cemeteries must soon be provided, so that the grievance would disappear. In a vast number of parishes, however, especially those in which the bill would operate, this was not the case. During the last three decades the population of the agricultural districts had tended to diminish, and no further provision was likely to be necessary. In many cases, too, the additional ground would be granted by private donors, and no public cemetery would be provided. As to the contingency of disorder, considerable amendments had been made in the bill, and there was clearly much less room for apprehension on this head. The case of Ireland would seem conclusive on this question. Why was the Act of 1868 necessary, which deprived clergymen of the power of refusing to allow such services? Clergymen had been found in Ireland refusing permission in cases where it ought to have been granted, and Parliament accordingly granted Ireland a measure almost identical to this bill. (Mr. CROSS explained that he was aware of the provisions of that Act, which was passed in consequence of a clergyman foolishly refusing permission.) A special case might have acquired prominence, but it could not be supposed that Parliament would have sanctioned so large a principle, the demand for the extension of which to England must have been foreseen, had not many instances of the kind been adduced. It seemed to be generally agreed that these services might be performed without disorder and without infringing on the solemnity of the spot, but the main objection to the bill was that it was another step to disestablishment, and the House was asked on this ground to resist a measure which it would otherwise accept.

Whenever, indeed, any measure affecting the supposed interests of the Church, but really tending to divert much hostility gathering against her, had been proposed, it had always encountered opposition on that ground. The House ought to consider whether the bill was a just one; and as to the ultimate consequence, no inconsiderable number of members supporting it were just as opposed as hon. gentleman opposite to disestablishment. The right hon. member for Bucks had appealed to both sides of the House to unite against the common enemy, the promoters of infidelity. He would urge a similar appeal, but on different grounds. He could not but remember that the Church of England had lost a great opportunity in the seventeenth century. Had she then listened to the voice of Falkland, Hale, and Chillingworth, and of leading Protestant champions, as much attached to her as any, many of the evils which had flowed from exclusion would have been avoided. The spirit of comprehension which animated those men led them to desire liberty on small points for the sake of unity on important points. The Church of England would be far more potent in a league with fellow-Christians against ignorance and infidelity than by keeping up barriers which excited hostility and distrust, and invested it with an invidious character. For these reasons he supported the second reading. (Cheers.)

Sir S. NORTHCOTE observed that, although a grievance existed, it was only to a limited and ever-diminishing extent, whilst there was an increased number of facilities for the burial of Nonconformists in churchyards and cemeteries. Two things were clear: these were that the grievances had been greatly exaggerated, and that the most important of them were not touched by the bill. The difficulty of dealing with this subject was not so much what was in the bill as what lay behind.

Let them look at this question by the lights which the advocates of the measure themselves had afforded. Admitting that the grievance was real and practical, though it was a very small one, how were they to explain the great heat and earnestness with which this measure was pressed? They knew that those who were pressing this measure were pressing it with a view not to obtain relief for the few persons whose cases were brought forward, but to obtain for the Nonconformist body generally a position of what they called religious equality. (Hear.) They told us they scouted the idea of toleration. They told us they wanted equality of rights in respect of what they called the national churches and the national graveyards. What was the tone and tenour of the resolutions passed at a great conference of Nonconformists held at the beginning of last year, with regard to this bill and other measures to which their attention was directed? He remembered that one distinguished member of the conference said, with regard to the word "compromise," "The sooner we let it be clearly understood that Nonconformists will not enter into any compromise of their principles, but will insist on their just rights, the better it will be for us." (Hear.) It was clear that Nonconformists desired to attack the citadel of the Church; and, therefore, members of the Church should refuse to give them admission to the outworks by voting against this bill. (Cheers.)

Sir H. CROFT, who said he had presented a petition from Dissenters praying the House to reject the bill, made an amusing speech.

The petitioners were, he said, persons who had lived in the parish for centuries. (Loud laughter.) Well, they were men whose families had lived in the parish for centuries, and their honoured dead lay in the parish churchyard—

"Beneath those rugged elms,

. . . . . .

The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

For his part he did not wish to keep the Dissenters out of the churchyard. (Laughter.) He was like a clerical friend of his, who, being asked if he would bury a Dissenter, said he would bury them all. (Renewed laughter.) He wanted to know, however, how many of the men on the Ministerial Bench—and it contained some very religious men—intended to vote for this bill. (Laughter.) There was the Postmaster-General. A rumour went in the lobby that he wanted to speak on the Irish University Bill, but was not allowed. (Cries of "Question," and laughter.) He maintained that he was speaking to the question. (Cries of "Oh.") He supposed all the rank-and-file of the Liberal party intended to support the bill, but he would venture to give them *Punch's* advice, and say, in a friendly way, "Don't." ("Oh, oh.") He had come up from

the country that morning—("Hear, hear," and laughter)—and he could tell the Liberal party this, that if they supported this bill the Liberal Churchmen would oppose them at the next election. (Oh, oh.) He denied the truth of the statement of the hon. member who introduced the bill, that the Broad Church party liked it. He never met a clergyman who did not like it. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) At the same time, he admitted that something should be done. He never met a clergyman who refused to allow him to vote for the bill that passed in another place. They said something must be done, and they were willing to accede to silent burying. (Laughter.) A clergyman of the highest integrity had told him that if the bill passed he would have to resign his living and leave the Church. (Laughter.) He wanted now to say one word as to the cemeteries. It so happened that he knew something about cemeteries. (A laugh.) An hon. friend had once told him that the Dissenters were like dogs in a manger. When you gave them a cemetery they would not use it. (Laughter.) This bill, he believed, emanated from the *Nonconformist* newspaper office. A council of three, he fancied, had met to draw it up—the hon. member the mover of the bill, the hon. member for Bradford, and the printer's devil. (Laughter.) This poor boy had had a hard time of it lately, with all the petitions and agitations. (Laughter.) He said to the House, reject the bill; and he would tell them why. We must have a general eletion between this and the 11th of December, 1875. (Laughter, and cries of "Hear, hear.") Well, they doubted it. But let the Liberal Churchmen reject the bill to-day, and just put the issue to the electors at the next election. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Mr. Osborne Morgan, in reply, referred to a matter of which notice had been taken by preceding speakers, and regretted that he had been misled by a paragraph in a newspaper which he had not seen contradicted, to make a statement which was incorrect. The right hon. member for Buckinghamshire had objected to the bill on this ground, among others, that an undue advantage was given by it to Dissenters over Churchmen. But such an advantage had never been intended by him, and was entirely owing to the suggestion of the hon. member for Cambridge University and the hon. member for Boston. What the Nonconformists said then and now was that as long as Churchmen retained the exclusive right to the churchyard, so long they were bound to pay for it. The right hon. gentleman the member for Devonshire argued that if the House passed the bill they would make such a breach in the walls that the Church itself would be injured. All he would say to that was this, that the Church of England had good reason to pray to be delivered from such championship.

Mr. Newdegate, in opposing the bill, said he should like to know when the Liberal party intended to stay its course of invading every kind of property which had a legal title.

Mr. Serjeant Sherlock said that if he thought this was an aggressive measure aimed at the Established Church in England he should not give it his support. When the measure of the hon. member for Bradford for the disestablishment of that institution was before the House, he voted against it. ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) He did so in the conscientious belief that the Church of England was in an entirely different position from that formerly occupied by the Church of Ireland. The present measure, so far from being aggressive, had been studiously prepared to meet as far as possible the objections urged during the last three or four years against previous measures on the subject. In particular the sixth clause emphatically declared that no person should have a right of burial under the bill who did not possess such a right at present. The whole question, therefore, was whether the funeral service was to be performed by the representative of the religion professed by the deceased person. This had been done in Ireland ever since 1824, and if the same concession were made in this country it would doubtless be attended with the same good results.

Colonel Beresford made some remarks which were inaudible in the gallery, owing to the loud cries for an immediate division.

The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the second reading	280
Against	217
Majority for the second reading...	—63

The result was received with loud cheers by the Liberal members.

THE DESPATCH OF BUSINESS.

On Thursday, Mr. Newdegate moved for the appointment of a select committee on the business of the House. He complained of the gradual diminution of the time at the disposal of private members and the increasing assumption of the functions of legislation by the Government. The motion was seconded by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson. Mr. Dodson hoped little from a committee, and after a few words from Mr. Baillie Cochrane and Mr. Collins about counting out the House, Mr. Gladstone said they could hardly deal satisfactorily in any alteration of the mode of conducting the business of the House without the proposition submitted were first subjected to the scrutiny of a committee, and such committee should consist of the most experienced members of the House, but if it were appointed now it could not meet till after Easter, and the majority of the members were engaged on so many important inquiries that there would be a difficulty in finding an opportunity of investigating this as carefully as it would require. If the change were made substituting Wednesday's business for Tuesday's, it was clear to him it would give six hours when private members might be absolutely certain of a House. He doubted whether Government took more of the time of the House than they did twenty or thirty years ago, but business had vastly increased, and what should occupy them was the best mode of economising the time they had. He approved of the quarter of an hour grace given at nine o'clock. He hoped Mr. Newdegate would not go to a division. Mr. R. N. Fowler could not see any utility in appointing the proposed committee. Eventually the motion was withdrawn.

RULES OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

Mr. Bentinck called attention to the present inefficient state of the rules of the road at sea as regards the common practice of propelling steam-vessels at a high rate of speed in thick weather, and moved a resolution in favour of more stringent regulations. Sir J. Hay seconded the motion, and proposed that the rules of the road at sea should be referred to Mr. Plimsoll's royal commission. Mr. E. Smith and Mr. Liddell supported Mr. Bentinck. Mr. Fortescue, on behalf of the Board of Trade, declined to be a party to disturbing the present rules. With respect to Mr. Bentinck's proposal, he explained that the law already contained provisions against these practices, though in the absence of a public prosecutor, it was not always possible to enforce them. He intended to bring in a bill which would deal with the subject of collisions, among other things providing a new danger signal, and which would make conduct such as that of the captain who ran down the Northfleet criminal. The motion was rejected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Thursday the vexed question of public meetings in the parks was brought forward by Mr. Lowther, who moved an address to the Crown praying that rules be drawn up for the more effectual protection of those who use the parks for recreation, by prohibiting the delivery of public addresses. Mr. Herbert, supported by Mr. Rylands, moved as an amendment a resolution approving the rules lately issued, and protesting against any alteration affecting the existing rights of public meeting, unless previously approved by Parliament. Mr. Ayrton declined to support either the motion or the amendment. The latter was negatived by 142 to 46, and the former negatived without a division.

The Lords have had several short sittings, and have forwarded several bills a stage.

On Friday, in reply to Mr. Muntz, on the subject of religious corporations in Rome, Lord Enfield said it was the invariable practice of the Foreign Office, when the material interests of British subjects appeared to be affected, and demands were made for its protection, to act as it might be advised, utterly irrespective of class or religious views. On application being made to the Foreign Office by certain parties who feared that their property would be confiscated on the expropriation of the monasteries, instructions had been sent out to Sir A. Paget, with the concurrence of the legal advisers of the Crown. He could not undertake to lay any further correspondence on the table.

In reply to Sir John Trelawny, Mr. Gladstone said that the Government last session had introduced a bill to carry out the views of Parliament with respect to the religious instruction of prisoners by chaplains, but were unable to carry it. He trusted that by degrees the spontaneous action of the local authorities would obviate the necessity of Parliament taking the matter into its own hands. The Government did not see its way with the limited time at its disposal this session to bring in a bill itself, but would do all in its power to support the bill of the hon. member.

Mr. Bruen moved for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Juries (Ireland) Act, and whether it is necessary to amend the same, in order to secure the due administration of justice. Lord Hartington assented to the inquiry on behalf of the Government, on condition that its scope was enlarged so as to include the system which was at work before the Act passed. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Fortescue announced the names of the royal commissioners on the loss of life at sea:—The Duke of Somerset, chairman; the Duke of Edinburgh, Mr. Milner Gibson, Admiral Hope, Mr. Liddell, M.P., Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., Mr. Rothery, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Denny, Mr. Duncan, and Captain Edgell, of Lloyd's, and Mr. Merrifield, of the Royal Naval School of Architecture. They would be ordered to inquire and to suggest remedies with regard to the alleged unseaworthiness of British shipping, whether arising from overloading or deck-loading, from defective construction or equipment, &c.; also to inquire into the system of marine insurance, the liability of shipowners to those whom they employ, and the practice of undermanning.

Brief sittings of both Houses of Parliament were held on Saturday, when the royal assent was given to the Consolidated Fund Bill.

The discussion that took place on Friday relative to Mr. Fawcett's Dublin University Bill is described elsewhere. On the second reading, which stands seventh on the orders for the day, Mr. Synan will move that, while the House is favourable to the abolition of tests in Dublin University, it is of opinion that the bill does not offer a just or satisfactory basis for Irish University reform, and that no measure can be satisfactory, just, and permanent that does not protect the rights of conscience and afford practical equality to Her Majesty's Irish subjects.

THE EDUCATION ACT.

London School Board.—At last Wednesday's meeting of the board a deputation presented a memorial protesting against the erection of a board school in the neighbourhood of Silver-street, Rotherhithe, on the ground that the existing accommodation is adequate. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, who introduced the deputation, said that the inhabitants of the district are quite able to pay for education, and it would be a premium to drunkenness if the board relieved parents of the cost of educating their children. The memorial was referred for consideration to the statistical committee. A long report was presented by the school management committee, setting forth a code of regulations for the guidance of teachers with regard to instruction in board schools, and also respecting Bible teaching and religious observances. After some discussion the question was adjourned until the next meeting.

Birmingham.—The Town Council of this borough having, by a special vote, refused to honour the precept of the school board, for the reason that the latter's fees would be paid to denominational schools, Mr. S. S. Lloyd on Wednesday moved at the meeting of the school board, "That the solicitor to the board be instructed to take such steps as he may deem necessary to obtain payment of the amount of the precept." The Rev. F. S. Dale seconded the motion. Mr. Geo. Dawson moved an amendment requiring the solicitor to report to the board what steps he thought necessary to secure payment of the precept. Mr. J. S. Wright seconded the amendment. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in supporting it, said that in the cases of Greenwich and Swansea the contention which would be urged in the behalf of the Birmingham Town Council had not been advanced. It was possible that the school board would be required to collect the rate by their own officers. Mr. Dawson's amendment having been lost, the original motion was carried by nine to five. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain handed to the chairman a written protest against the vote, on the ground that any expenditure incurred in procuring a mandamus would not be expenditure sanctioned by the Elementary Education Act.

Barrow.—The town council of Barrow has followed the example set by Rochdale, and has refused, by a bare majority, to honour a precept of the school board, unless a guarantee is given that the money will be used exclusively for the necessary expenses connected with school board schools; in other words, unless the school board will refuse to make any grant to existing denominational schools.

Croydon.—The "Book of Praise Hymnal" (the Lord Chancellor's) has been adopted for use in the board schools at Croydon.

The Staplehurst School Board have adopted for their official seal a device bearing the representation of the Staplehurst church tower. Mr. Jull, a member of the board, entered a protest against the adoption of the device in these terms:—"This protest is against the adoption of a seal by the Staplehurst School Board which bears the representation of a church tower, which is uncalled-for, inconsistent, and offensive; uncalled-for because many useful devices might be adopted in either of which the board would be unanimous, and it is especially desirable that the whole board should concur in the matter of an official seal; inconsistent, because the genius or spirit of the Elementary Education Act is broad and general as opposed to that which is restricted and denominational, and it would seem a glaring inconsistency to adopt a symbol of a contradictory character; offensive, because the money borrowed being national money, the security given being the parochial rates, the children instructed embracing the entire parish, the adoption of a distinctive ecclesiastical emblem on the board's seal would be deemed a gratuitous insult to Nonconformists, whether members of the board, payers of rates, or parents of children."

Manchester.—At a meeting of the Manchester School Board on Monday Mr. Lamb said he understood that at the Hawes-street school Miss Becker had objected to some placards bearing religious mottoes, such as "God is Love," which hung upon the walls of the schoolroom when it was acquired by the board, and had been allowed to remain there. Surely they would all agree that these sentences could not be sectarian. Miss Becker denied that she had objected to that particular text Mr. Lamb had quoted, but she thought it desirable that religious emblems should be removed. There were placards about the blood of Christ; and such doctrinal texts should not be allowed to be in board schools. In the course of further discussion, Miss Becker used words which drew from Canon Toole the remark that this lady had on one occasion spoken gratefully of the courteous treatment she had received, as a lady, from members of the board; but if she were to claim continuance of that courtesy, she must have some consideration for those who respect religion. She was certainly out of order in speaking in a contemptuous tone of sacred things.

Plymouth.—The School Fee Question.—"A Protestant Dissenter" in this town informs us that on Tuesday, March 25, an enthusiastic public meeting, called by those Nonconformists who refused to pay the school-rate, was held in the Mechanics' Institute, which was densely crowded by a nearly unanimous audience. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. C. Serpell, the ex-Mayor of Plymouth, and stirring addresses were delivered by the Chairman, the Revs. Mr. Lewis, T. W.

Freckelton, F. E. Anthony, C. Croft, and W. Whittley, and Mr. Thos. Nicholson. The Chairman read a lettter from Mr. C. F. Burnard stating that a number of Churchmen had placed in his hands a sum "sufficient to meet the payment of all so-called denominational fees, during the term of office of the present school board," and expressing a confident belief "that a committee will eventually be formed for the purpose of raising a permanent fund, so that the question of the payment of fees may not trouble a future school board." The following resolutions were carried amid great applause:—

That this meeting desires distinctly to affirm the principle that in matters of faith and religious convictions the claims of conscience are supreme, that where God commands no one may forbid, and where God forbids no one may command, and that any law which infringes this principle thereby forfeits its claim to our respect and should be resisted to the utmost by all lawful means.

That this meeting recognising in the payment out of the rates of fees for children attending sectarian schools, the concurrent endowment of all religious sects, by which the rights of conscience are of necessity infringed, pledges its hearty support to every endeavour to secure the unconditional repeal of the law which authorises such payments.

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and our correspondent says that the 25th Clause of the Education Act is doomed in Plymouth.

THE GLASGOW SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION took place on Tuesday last week, and excited great interest. The constituency numbered more than 100,000, of whom about one-half appeared at the poll, and some ten per cent. were female voters. The illiterates numbered 4,021. The result of the voting is that the Orangemen have placed their nominee at the head of the poll; the Catholics follow with their three candidates; the League have only secured the return of one—Rev. Dr. W. C. Smith; the Liberal Ecclesiastics three, Dr. Buchanan, of the Free Church, Dr. Jamieson, moderator of the Established Assembly, and Dr. Macgiven, United Presbyterian; and the use-and-wont party, four. The remaining successful candidates included the secularist, Rev. Page Hopps, Unitarian.

EDINBURGH.—The result of the polling for the election of a school board of fifteen members at Edinburgh was declared at four o'clock on Monday. The Roman Catholic nominee headed the poll with nearly 21,000 votes; the two lady candidates came next, with close on 19,000 and 17,000 respectively, and the rest of the board consist of the candidate put forward by the Episcopalians, one who is in favour of restricting the religious instruction to the teaching of the Bible, and the whole list (ten) of the "use-and-wont" candidates, who are for introducing both the Bible and Catechism into the schools. No member of the secularist party was elected.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.

The second concert of Mr. Leslie's present series of four took place at St. James's Hall last Thursday evening, when one of the most noteworthy features of the choral music, was the first performance of a setting by Mr. J. G. Callcott, of St. Francis Xavier's hymn, "O Deus, ego amo te," better known to most of our readers, perhaps, by its English translation:

My God! I love thee not because
I hope for heaven thereby.

It is an able and effective piece of choral writing, and was warmly received by the audience, who recalled the composer (by whom it was conducted) at its close. The organ prelude and accompaniment were played by Mr. J. C. Ward, with his usual ability. Another novelty was a part song, by Mr. Arthur Sullivan, entitled "Say, watchman, what of the night?" in which that question in different forms is graphically put by the tenor voices, and responded to by the full choir. But for a foot-note in the book of words, the audience would hardly have suspected that this piece had to be presented after very little rehearsing; under these circumstances its effective execution reflected additional credit on the performers. Prominent among the other efforts of the choir, all highly successful as usual, must be mentioned Mr. Leslie's deservedly popular setting of Adelaide Procter's hymn, "The Pilgrims" of which, in compliance with a loudly expressed demand, two verses were repeated; Mendelssohn's 43rd Psalm, "Judge me, O God," which, thanks to Mr. Leslie is now a familiar favourite, and had also to be repeated; Schubert's 23rd Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd," for female voices; and Gounod's "Ave Verum," composed for Mr. Leslie's choir. But we would select for special commendation the three motets, viz., Leonardo Leo's "Tu es sacerdos," Palestrina's "Exaltabo te," and Orlando Gibbons' "Hosanna to the Son of David." Works of this class may be fairly said to consitute the salt of Mr. Leslie's programmes; and though not eliciting the same amount of applause as compositions less severe in form, the difficulties they present to the performers are often far greater, and given as they are with that correctness and finish to which Mr. Leslie invariably attains, they entitle him to the warmest thanks of all true lovers of choral music.

Foremost among the principals of the evening must be mentioned Mr. Santley, who gave the florid and exacting air, "Honour and arms" from Handel's "Samson," with a force and emphasis, and moreover a distinctness of articulation we have never heard equalled but by himself. Mr. Santley also sang a highly ornate "Offertorium" by the Chevalier Sigismund Neukomm, "Confirma hoc Deus," and Gounod's popular "Cantique," entitled "Nazareth," the latter portion of both of which he kindly repeated, in compliance with the demand of the audience, an honour which he had wisely declined for his first song. Mr. Sims Reeves's promised appearance having been prevented by hoarseness, his place was taken at very short notice by Mr. Henry Guy, of the Royal Academy, who produced a decidedly favourable impression in "Waft her, angels;" and Mr. Valentine Smith, who sang "Cujus animam," and "Every valley." This gentleman, who has lately returned from Italy, possesses a remarkably fine voice, and considerable ability in the use of it; but we thought his phrasing, especially in his first song, rather open to exception. Miss Jessie Jones, of the Royal Academy, sang the solo in Rossini's *La Carità* with much power and expression; Miss Antill made probably her *début* in "O rest in the Lord"; and Mr. Smith joined the ladies in a very good performance of "Ti prego." The next concert, to consist of English music, including a selection from the works of Sir H. Bishop, will take place on the 24th instant.

Epitome of News.

The Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byng was the preacher before the Queen in the private chapel, Windsor, on Sunday. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait have been among the Queen's recent visitors.

It is officially announced as Her Majesty's intention to visit Victoria Park this day (Wednesday). On the 9th of April Her Majesty is expected to go to Osborne.

A numerously attended meeting was held on Monday, at the new Town Hall, Hackney, at which the arrangements for receiving the Queen to-day were discussed at some length, and it was decided to present Her Majesty with an address on her entering Victoria Park by the Parliamentary representatives of Hackney, Messrs. Reed and Holms, who will be accompanied by a committee of vestrymen.

The Princess of Wales presented the prizes to the successful students of the Queen-square Female School of Art at the London University, yesterday. Among the national prizes won by the school were the Queen's Gold Medal and Scholarship, and the Princess of Wales' Scholarship. The Prince of Wales replied to a vote of thanks passed by the assembly.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, will lay the foundation stone of the Norfolk County School at North Elmham on Easter Monday.

The fifteenth anniversary dinner of the Railway Benevolent Institution, at Willis's Rooms, has derived unusual brilliancy and success from the presidentship of the Prince of Wales. His royal highness proposed the toast of the evening in a lengthy and businesslike speech, which paid a high tribute to the admirable conduct of the railway service of the country. The subscriptions aggregated 5,000*l.* in a company of about 400.

On Saturday the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, witnessed the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race from the umpire's steamboat. The Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Teck witnessed the race from the grounds at Chiswick.

Count Bernstoff, the Prussian Ambassador, died on Wednesday, after a long and painful illness. Her Majesty was the first to write to the countess, and forwarded a gracious letter full of sympathy and condolence. The funeral, to-day, will be strictly private, and the body conveyed to Germany.

The Duke of Northumberland, who is at Mentone, a few days ago fell from a mule on which he was riding and sustained serious contusions, and it is feared he has fractured some of his ribs.

It is rumoured in Chancery circles that Lord Justice James will be the new Master of the Rolls, with a peerage.

The Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson will preside at the Cobden Club dinner this year.

At the private meeting of the Irish Liberal members on Friday afternoon, it was resolved to oppose the second reading of Mr. Fawcett's Dublin University Bill. Mr. M'Clure, who represents the Presbyterian constituency of Belfast, was the only dissentient from the resolution. Colonel French occupied the chair, and the number who attended the meeting was about twenty. The result appeared in the proceedings of the House of Commons the same evening.

The Council of the Statistical Society have just elected Mr. Alfred H. Baynes, of the Baptist Mission House, a Fellow of that Institution.

The Bishop of Exeter was examined before the Endowed Schools Commission on Friday. He said he considered a general board should be established to examine all the schools when restored. He was opposed to gratuitous education.

Another supposed maniac has been attempting a visit to Windsor Castle on the plea that the Queen was his mother. The police saw him safely off by train for London. He told them he should leave for America.

The directors of the Bank of England on Thursday raised the rate of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent.

A further dividend of thirteen-pence in the pound has been declared in the bankruptcy case of Peto, Betts, and Crampton, making a total of 3s. 9d. in the pound on debts to the extent of 1,120,000*l.*

The sale of jewels belonging to Mrs. Lizardi, whose husband has absconded, took place on Thursday. One necklace fetched 2,700*l.* The total was between 10,000*l.* and 11,000*l.*

Mr. Samuel Henry Butcher, of Trinity, who was recently made Senior Classic, and Messrs. Verrall, of Trinity, and Page, of St. John's, who bracketed Second Classics, have taken the Chancellor's medals at Cambridge.

The capital sentence passed on Mary Davidson, *alias* Jefferson, for the murder of her illegitimate child at Aldcliffe, near Lancaster, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

A farmer named Crean, residing near Ballina, county Mayo, was fired at on Friday morning while in bed. A pistol bullet pierced his side, and he is not expected to recover. It is believed that the outrage arose out of a dispute about land. Some arrests have been made, but the perpetrators of the crime have not been identified.

An accident, resulting in the death of two persons—father and son—occurred on Thursday on the Great Northern Railway at Hemsworth, about seven miles from Barnsley. Michael and William Guest, the latter a boy of twelve, were proceeding along the line when they were overtaken by an advancing train and run over. Their bodies were very much mutilated.

On Monday, the Adulteration of Food Act, 1872, came into operation. Adulteration of tea, it must now be thoroughly understood, is an illegal act, though there be nothing injurious to health in the substance dishonestly used for increasing the weight and bulk. Mr. George Brown, of Central-street, St. Luke's, London, was fined £10 and costs at Clerkenwell on Friday, the magistrate telling him that the penalty would have been double had it been proved that the mixture was positively deleterious.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, writing to the President of the Society of Antiquaries respecting the proposed search for the site of Troy, says he thinks there is little or no chance of acquiring any possession for the public which would repay the search. The question is whether excavations undertaken for the purpose of illustrating the Iliad are a proper object for the expenditure of public money. In his judgment they are not, and he asks, "Is not the literary enthusiasm of wealthy England equal to the enterprise of exploring scenes which are ever recurring to the imagination of every one who has received a classical education?"

A singular demand has been made by the South Staffordshire colliers. At a large meeting held in Dudley, it was unanimously agreed that if the masters would reduce coal five shillings a ton, the men would rest content with the present wages. If this was not at once agreed to, the men, whose notices are up, pledged themselves to return to work during the present week, so that the whole of the district might strike next Monday morning. The total number of colliers affected by the movement is about twelve thousand.

The South Yorkshire colliery operatives, or topmen, as they are termed, threaten to cease work in case an advance of 15 per cent. on their gross earnings be not conceded, the increase to be paid from the 8th inst. The men and boys concerned in this movement are stated to amount to nearly 3,000 persons.

The South Wales colliers have made a demand upon the colliery proprietors for an advance of 30 per cent. on their present wage rate. The men request an answer by the 1st of April, on which date, unless the reply be favourable, they will give a month's notice to withdraw their tools from the pits.

Sergeant Buck, who, when chairman of a recent volunteer dinner at Hull, refused, being a Republican, to toast the Queen, has been dismissed by his colonel from the corps, of which he is the crack shot.

The terms of the new Turkish loan of fifty millions sterling have been issued. It is believed that there will be a deficit of eight millions in the Budget for the present year.

Five metropolitan corps have promised to take part in the Easter Monday Review at the Alexandra Palace, and the War Office authorities have notified their sanction of the scheme.

A Republican conference was held at Sheffield on Monday, at which it was stated that the "Brotherhood" had determined to contest the succession of the Prince of Wales to the throne.

Mr. George Smith, of Leicestershire, the originator of recent legislation for the protection of children employed in brickfields, has received a testimonial in commemoration of his services. It was presented by the Earl of Shaftesbury at a special meeting held at the rooms of the Social Science Association.

It is stated to be pretty certain that either Mr. Watkin Williams or Mr. Henry James will be Solicitor-General on the resignation of Sir George Jessel.

MR. MIALL'S MOTION ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

At a Public Meeting held in the Temperance Hall, Leicester, on Wednesday, March 26, Mr. William Baines in the chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. That this meetiug, believing that Church Establishments violate religious equality, deprive the Established Churches of the right of self-government, impose on Parliament duties it is not qualified to perform, and are hurtful to the interests of the community, warmly approves of the motion to that effect which Mr. Miall, M.P., is about to submit to the House of Commons—

Moved by the Rev. J. L. Whitley; seconded by Mr. Wm. Stanyon; supported by the Rev. Wm. Braden, of London.

2. That, in accordance with the resolution already passed, a petition to the House of Commons be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting—

Moved by the Rev. Chas. Williams, of Accrington; seconded by Mr. Pearce, a working man; supported by the Rev. A. Mackennal.

3. That a vote of thanks be given to the Deputation—Rev. Chas. Williams, Rev. W. Braden, and the Chairman—for their services—

Moved by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Seconded by Mr. George Baines, J.P.

THE STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENTS OF THE NONCONFORMIST.

The Supplements of the Nonconformist containing the statistics of the number of places of worship and their sittings in eighty-four cities and boroughs of England and Wales, with an aggregate population of nearly six millions, are now to be obtained separately. The four groups of towns were dealt with respectively in the Supplements of Oct. 23, Nov. 6, Dec. 4th, and Jan. 8; the final number containing a general summary table of the entire results revised to that date, together with a review of the statistics as a whole.

Price Twopence each, or the Four Supplements for Sixpence.

18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

MILTON MOUNT COLLEGE
(MILTON-ON-THAMES, KENT),

FOR THE

DAUGHTERS OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The OPENING FESTIVAL will take place on Friday, May 16th, 1873.

A Meeting of Ladies will be held in the Dining Hall at Twelve o'clock. Mrs. Ranyard, Author of "The Book and its Story," and [Founder of the Bible Mission, will address the Ladies, and the Lady President will explain the details of the educational plans it is proposed to adopt.

There will be a special train from Cannon-street, City, at 1.30 p.m. Luncheon will be provided in the two large Schoolrooms at 2.30; and at 3.30, under the Presidency of Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P., will be held the Inaugural Meeting, commencing with a devotional service, and concluding in time for the return of the special train at 6.15.

Governors and Corresponding Members will be entitled to tickets (including railway fare from London), which will be forwarded on application to the Hon. Secretary.

The Managers at this point would most urgently invite the attention of the Churches to the claims of the institution. The scheme has grown beyond all they themselves anticipated. It was not supposed that the requirement was so great it was intended to meet. After the contract was signed it was found that there were more requests for admission than the building contemplated would accommodate. These applications came from widows of ministers on behalf of their daughters, and from pastors who in their respective localities are rendering the very best services to the community. The managers, therefore, enlarged their original plan, and resolved to erect and furnish a building which should be adequate to the obvious necessity. The result has justified their action 114 pupils will enter the school at once, and thirty more wait their turn, who suffer grievously by the delay. Will the denomination allow the building to be opened with a debt which would still more contract the ability to entertain applications? Will not some of the thousand churches who have passed it by send an expression of encouragement?

The position of ministers of the Gospel has rarely been so trying as at the present time. Their incomes are fixed, but prices are rising. For their sons they can obtain admission to schools aided by royal and private endowment. No similar provision has been made for their daughters. Milton Mount College simply aims to give an education at low terms, but to make that education such as that it shall prepare for good public and private scholastic engagements, and meet the cherished desire of ministers' daughters for usefulness and self-support. Is there not in every church a lady who would collect a small sum for the opening festival? The Rev. Wm. Guest, Gravesend, will gladly forward papers on application.

DIVIDENDS, 10 to 20 per Cent. on Outlay.
For Safe, Profitable Investments, consult

SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR.

Published Monthly, 12 pages, post free, now ready.

It contains Safe Investments in English and Foreign Railways, Debentures, Insurance, Gas, Docks, Telegraphs, Banks, Mines, Foreign Bonds, American and Colonial Stocks, &c.

CAPITALISTS, SHAREHOLDERS, TRUSTEES

Will find the above Circular a safe, valuable, reliable Guide.

Messrs. SHARP and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, 33, Poultry, London (Established 1852).

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. C."—Next week.

*** Several communications, from Cambridge and other places, are unavoidable held over.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The *Nonconformist* is now supplied, post free, at the reduced price of

ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM,

to all subscribers who order the paper direct from this office, and are willing to pay the amount in one sum in advance.

Those subscribers who prefer to remit half-yearly or quarterly will be supplied with the paper on the same terms as heretofore.

The half-yearly subscription is 12s.; quarterly, 6s.

Published by Arthur Miall (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in The Nonconformist are as follows:—

One Line	A Shilling.
Each additional Line . .	Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Leader Page.—An extra charge of 2s. 6d. for every ten lines or under.

	s.	d.
For Situations Wanted, five lines . . .	2	0
„ Wanting Servants, &c. . . .	2	0

A Liberal Reduction made on a Series for Educational and all other Advertisements.

*** As the Organ of a great and growing movement, the principal Weekly Journal among Dissenters, and a first-class Family Newspaper, the *Nonconformist* has become a very desirable medium for Advertisers. Since the beginning of 1872 there has been a large increase of Annual Subscribers as well as in the general circulation.

The Nonconformist is registered for transmission abroad

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873.

SUMMARY.

The fine spring weather which has set in, and which may be of some continuance, will be highly favourable for the Queen's visit to East London to-day, to inspect Victoria Park in accordance with a long-deferred intention. We cannot doubt that Her Majesty will be received by her subjects in the less fashionable districts of London, with demonstrations as loyal and enthusiastic as elsewhere, and that the royal visit to Victoria Park will rank as an important public event. It is gratifying to see in this incident a proof of the Queen's greatly improved health and power of endurance.

Parliament is getting through some business, and wasting a good deal of time. The legislative measures under consideration are not important, and the lethargy of hon. members is very conspicuous. On Thursday and Friday last the House of Commons might almost as well not have sat, so far as concerns the practical results of those two days' sittings. In the debate on the Railway and Canal Traffic Bill, Mr. Chichester Fortescue has had to accept some important amendments. But the measure is apparently destined to pass, and it is already announced as more than probable that Mr. Dodson will be appointed the chief of the new commission to carry out its provisions. Last night the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill was, on the motion of Lord Cairns, referred to a select committee. As his lordship expressed approval of its principal features, and only proposed a select committee to facilitate progress, the Lord Chancellor readily accepted the suggestion.

Elsewhere we have commented on the prospects of Mr. Fawcett's Dublin University Bill, which stands for second reading this day. As the bill is seventh on the Orders of the Day, it was not likely to come on before Easter. The difficulty has been wisely met. The Cabinet have agreed to adopt Mr. Fawcett's bill, so far as it proposes to abolish all tests in Trinity College and the University of Dublin. "The Government," says the *Daily News*, "have undertaken to treat the bill as if it were brought in under the auspices of the Cabinet. Government nights will be found for its discussion, and the understanding is that it shall be pressed forward so that it may receive the royal assent before the 23rd of May. That is the day when the next examination for fellowships in the college takes place, and it is intended that that examination shall be made under the new system, the only one suitable to our time, which allows degrees and offices to be purchased by merit, without regard to sect or faith. We believe that although the Government have practically adopted this measure so far as the abolition of tests is concerned, it is not intended to take the bill out of Mr. Fawcett's hands." There is no doubt that this instalment of Irish University reform will be carried with the assent of both sides of the House.

The Easter recess will commence next Monday or Tuesday; the financial statement being made on the first-named day. Mr. Lowe will have to deal with a revenue larger than has ever been known in time of peace. The complete returns now published show a revenue for 1872-3 of no less than 76,608,770*l.*, and an increase in the principal branches. The yield of the Customs is 707,000*l.* more than last year, and the Excise nearly two and-a-half millions additional—an increase due mainly to the enormous consumption of spirituous liquors, proving the truth of Lord Derby's remark, that we have drunk ourselves out of the American difficulty. Notwithstanding the reduction of the income-tax by twopence in the pound, that source shows a falling off of only a million-and-a-half. It is roughly estimated that the expenditure of the year will not exceed 72,000,000*l.*, in which case there will be a considerable surplus, even if the Alabama award is paid out of the current revenue. But there are manifest signs in these financial returns that the prosperity of the country has received a check, and that the national income has reached its culminating point—a phenomenon which Mr. Lowe will have to take into account in his estimate of the possible revenue for 1873-4. Last night Mr. Laing attempted beforehand to elicit a decision in favour of a repeal of the taxes on locomotion. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer, without indicating his own intentions, resisted the motion, and it was negatived.

In the French Chamber there have been more exciting scenes in connection with the bill relating to the municipality of Lyons. Yesterday M. Grevy, the President, being challenged by the Right in his endeavours to restore order, brought the sitting to an abrupt close. During the recess which begins in a day or two, there will be an election in Paris to supply a vacancy, which will be contested by M. de Remusat, the Minister of the Interior, who has come forward at the suggestion of the moderate Republicans, and by M. Ledru-Rollin, who is the candidate of Radicals. The Parisians have now an excellent opportunity of showing their gratitude to M. Thiers by returning his colleague to the National Assembly.

The news from Spain is very bad. It would seem that the Government is powerless to enforce respect for the law in some towns where the democracy is strong, and that Senor Figueras is very disheartened at the prospects of the new Republic. Society in Spain seems to be undergoing a process of disintegration, and in many places the local authorities act quite independently of the central Government. The Carlists have gained some important successes in the northern provinces, and a proclamation has been issued by the Government calling on the people to unite against them. The 40,000 volunteers now being enrolled are intended to keep order in the principal garrison towns while the regular troops take the field. But the soldiery cannot be relied on to march against the Carlists, whose adherents are guilty of great atrocities, which have provoked a serious commotion at Barcelona. The exigency is so serious that the Government is said to have applied to Marshal Serrano to take the command of all the military forces of the Republic with a view to crush the insurrection. If successful, would the Marshal be content to remain the servant of the Ministers who have established the Republic, and would there not be danger of a military dictatorship? To these grave causes for anxiety will shortly be added the excitement of a general election for the choice of a Constituent Cortes.

RAILWAY CONTROL.

At length there seems to be a more or less definite prospect of establishing some degree of national control over the management of the railway system in this country. After the progress made by Mr. Chichester Fortescue's Railway and Canal Traffic Bill in committee on Monday last, it may fairly be taken for granted that the measure, in most of its main features, will take the shape of an Act of Parliament during the present session. We confess that it embodies a kind of legislation the object and tendencies of which we are not wont to view with general favour. The regulation of private enterprise by public law, in matters affecting commercial and social interests, involves a principle which, in the abstract, does not commend itself to our acceptance. In this case, however, it is impossible not to discern exceptional considerations which, to some extent, justify a resort to that principle. The immense power

acquired by railway companies in reference to locomotion—a monopoly of the means of which the Legislature has practically conferred upon them; the enormous sums of revenue which they have at command; their customary but unwise subordination, in the administration of railway interests, of public to private advantage; and, we fear we must add, the perverse obstinacy with which the directors of our greatest companies have resisted suggestions for the improvement of railway travelling, both in regard to the safety and the convenience of their customers, have compelled some interference with the supremacy of power which they exercise over the entire sphere of locomotion in the United Kingdom, which, on many accounts, it would have been desirable to obviate. It is not expedient in a general way to curtail the personal liberties of the subject; but when the conduct of any section inflicts unjust and unnecessary annoyances upon their neighbours, it becomes the duty of the ruling power in the State to protect them by law from those whom a sense of propriety and the suggestion of wisdom ought to have restrained from aggression. If the railway companies have at last brought down upon themselves authoritative intervention in their affairs, which they strongly deprecate, it is worthy of remark that they are indebted to none but themselves for the restraints likely to be imposed upon their management.

There is no reason to deny that railway enterprise has conferred enormous benefits upon the country. If, on the one hand, Parliament gave to those who have embarked in it extraordinary, and, it may be added, arbitrary powers over the property of others, with a view to the laying out of their several lines, it must be admitted, on the other hand, that the money which has been sunk in these undertakings, the advantages which the completion of them has put within reach of the general public, and the incalculable impulse which our network of railway communication has given to the trade and commerce of the country, constitute something like an equivalent—it may even be said a fair equivalent—for the exclusive privileges without which the system could not have been developed. The capital invested in railway undertakings amounts to little short of 600,000,000*l*. The revenue from all sources was in 1871 very nearly 49,000,000*l*. The number of passengers conveyed was in the same year 286,000,000. These figures certainly represent an immense expenditure of private means upon the improvement of internal communications, and a vast amount of accommodation to the public. We have more than 15,000 miles of rail in the United Kingdom, and, notwithstanding the almost daily occurrence of casualties resulting from negligent or penurious administration, the proportion of passengers killed—we say nothing of the mutilated, the wounded, and the bruised—reaches no higher proportion than one person out of every 31,000,000. Still, it cannot be denied that there remains a very broad margin indeed, over which railway administration may be made to subserve more highly both the safety and the comfort of travellers. We say nothing here respecting the rate of fares charged upon either passengers or goods; our reference is rather to those methods of conducting business which have a somewhat less exclusive eye to the dividends of shareholders, and a rather more generous reference to the service of travellers and traders. It is seldom one can take a railway journey, however short, without coming into contact with some phase of annoyance, almost amounting to oppression, the causes of which might be readily removed. One becomes familiar, through daily travel upon the road, with all sorts of dangers which, albeit they do not often inflict damage, appear none the less to be gratuitously inflicted. It may well be, indeed, that in the administration of such vast and complicated machinery, no human diligence or prevision could altogether prevent disagreeable contingencies. But there is a growing conviction in the public mind that boards of directors are exceedingly apt to underrate the importance of these details. It is a misfortune even for the companies themselves that such should be the case. It tends to limit the natural increase of customers. It somewhat restricts the formation and strengthening of habits of locomotion which would probably more than compensate for increased outlay. And it culminates, every now and then, in a frightful destruction of life and property, which, whenever it does occur, makes a huge demand upon the proceeds available for shareholders.

There is, consequently, sufficient reason for the introduction of Mr. Chichester Fortescue's bill. The principle of the measure was embodied in law as long back as 1854—that principle being one of superintendence and control by an authority external to the companies themselves. Unfortunately, the Act of 1854 provided no efficient machinery for setting the law in motion. The present bill aims at supplementing that deficiency. It is founded upon the recommendation of a joint committee. Its object is to organise a tribunal of appeal "which shall settle disputes, and in fact do what self-interest or the law itself cannot do." The tribunal to be established by Mr. Fortescue's bill is intended to command the confidence of the public and the respect of the companies. It will consist of three Commissioners, receiving each three thousand pounds a-year, one of whom is to be experienced in law, and another experienced in railway matters. The power entrusted to this Commission will, it seems likely, be fully sufficient, if discreetly used, to answer the ends for which it is given. We are not prepared to anticipate from the working of the measure the whole amount of improvement in railway administration which we think is to be desired; but at any rate, it will give some protection to the public in matters in which it has hitherto been almost helpless, and, possibly, it may hereafter turn out to be as regulative of the proceedings of railway companies as the governor of the steam-engine is to its motive power.

THE COAL SECRET.

It did seem, a few weeks ago, that the coal secret would never be disclosed. There were coal associations, the members of which declared that they got nothing out of the increased price, and there were respectable London merchants who proved that they certainly got little out of it. Who, then, did? Nature itself charged nothing more than it ever charged. All that it demanded was human power to work it, to put its forces in motion. There were the forces, and they could be worked with as much ease as ever. There was no stint in the mines. There are millions of tons lying in them, which neither the present nor the next generation can exhaust. The supply is, relatively, as ample as ever it was; that is to say, the coals are in the mines, and increased working would bring out more coals. As a matter of fact, however, more coals are not brought out, and this is the main secret of the coal crisis.

We think that the Committee of the House of Commons that is now sitting upon this question has already established one or two very certain facts. After the evidence of Mr. Meade, Mr. Baker, Mr. Dickenson, and of the other inspectors who were examined on Monday, it is not difficult to trace up to its origin the secret of the coal famine. One thing is especially gratifying in this evidence, and that is that a general unanimity of opinion exists amongst the inspectors as to the main facts. They are now agreed, for instance, as to the ordinary yield of coal in England, and as to the proportions of consumption. It is supposed that the coalmines of England produced last year some 120,000,000 tons or more. There is a general agreement, also, as to the manner in which this enormous produce is consumed. The greater part of it goes for manufacturing purposes. It is stated that the iron trade alone now absorbs 40,000,000 of tons, or one-third of the whole produce every year. The other trades, it is estimated, consume at least 47,000,000 more tons. Then there are 13,000,000 tons exported, and all that is used for domestic consumption is simply a fraction amounting to 20,000,000 tons.

These figures help us to a great extent. We have had something like them produced before, but never with sufficient authority. We may take them now as of undoubted character. The first and the most important thing that they prove with regard to the general public is that it is not domestic consumption that has had, or could have had, anything to do with the recent rise of price. That consumption increases very slowly, and only as the population increases, and probably no degree of economy which private consumers could exercise, while, of course, it would save their own private expense in this direction, would have the smallest influence upon the price of the article which they bought. They do not create the extra demand or the extra price; these lie elsewhere.

Where do they lie? As in all questions of this kind, no single or simple answer can be given, so easy as to cut the Gordian knot at a stroke. There are causes behind causes, and wheels within wheels. The first cause is undoubted. It lies in the extraordinary demand for the iron manufactures of England. There is a cause, of course, for *that*, but one need not go beyond the fact that there has been such a cause, and that, in consequence, the price of iron itself has been somewhat doubled. A demand for iron produces, according to the laws of trade, an increased manufacture, and with increased manufacture comes, necessarily, and as a first consequence, an increased demand for coals. For a time this is not much felt, but the period comes at last, and must come, when the coalowners find that the demand is in excess of their ordinary production. They stimulate the miners to work more, increase their wages, and, to repay themselves, increase the prices of coal. That, we believe, was the first step towards the recent rise of price, a natural and inevitable one, and which could not have been avoided. It was regulated by the law of supply and demand, and nothing more can be said.

It was inevitable, however, that this rise should affect the price of coals for domestic consumption, although not at all inevitable that it should do so to the extent we have all experienced. The fact is, as it appears from all the evidence that we have read, that the coalowners, finding that they could raise the price a certain amount, proceeded to raise it to another amount, then to another, and so on. Undoubtedly, the miners have participated to a small extent in the advantages of this rise, but to nothing like the extent that has been imagined. The evidence already given before the House of Commons Committee has altogether exploded this idea, as well as the idea that the unwillingness of miners to work has been, as was once supposed, the great factor in this movement. It is quite true that the miners work only what is called four days or four days and a half a week; but it is also true that the physical power of man is not capable of doing more than this amount of work. The wages of the miners have certainly been increased, even to the extent of forty per cent., but this could not have affected the price of coals more than half-a-crown a ton; and we all know that coals have increased in price much more than that.

Well, then, do the coal-merchants get the difference, or have they got any difference? The evidence of the coal-merchants has not yet been given, but it is obvious enough that, excepting on the occasion of a very sudden rise, they could not get it; the competition is too keen. They might make a small fortune, and perhaps have made small fortunes, by a sudden turn of the market, or by suddenly turning the market; but, taking the history of the coal panic as a whole, it is to be doubted whether the merchants have gained very much by the recent rise of price, and we can imagine that the circumstances of some of them might have prevented them from gaining anything. We fancy that, as a class, they are clear of the indictment of causing the coal famine.

These are the facts, without many figures, which lie at the bottom of the whole question. They are facts such as make the laws of political economy. It is no use grumbling or kicking at them, and of less use attempting to resist them. There they are. An increased demand has led to an increased supply. The men—the coalowners—have raised their price in proportion to the demand. Perhaps, and no doubt, "panic" has helped them to raise it a good deal higher than it might have been. But panic is an element which is to be taken into consideration. The panic is now slowly decreasing, and coals will, in the course of a month or two, reach a normal price, but that price will never again be so low as it has been.

HOW IT STRIKES A STRANGER.

House of Commons, Tuesday.

Thursday, which is usually a Government night, was, last week, given up to private members in order to compensate them for the loss of a night during the crisis, and Mr. Newdegate stood first upon the order paper with a notice for a select committee to inquire once more into the mode in which the business of the House is conducted, or rather into the mode in which it might be conducted. It was perfectly well known that the motion would come to nothing, and the majority of members therefore left, the few who remained resigning themselves, as one of Mr. Dickens's heroes has it, to the "arms of Porpus." One gentleman who was more sleepy than the rest, chose for his temporary bed the seat just under Mr. Newdegate, who had great difficulty in abstaining from crushing the offender's hat. Members of Parliament are not usually sensitive to neglect, or to snores; at any rate, they ought not to be so, but it is surely too bad for a member ostentatiously to slumber right under an orator's nose, and actually to prevent, by his awkward position, the proper performance of oratorical functions. The motion

was of course withdrawn, the House at present not caring to deal with the subject, although it must deal with it by-and-by; for the choke is getting worse and worse every year, the opportunities of private members are becoming fewer, and legislation more and more hurried. One evil which the House has never touched, and which is a great nuisance to those who have to attend the debates, may perhaps here be mentioned. It is the almost absolute uncertainty as to the time at which any particular bill will come on, and the consequent necessity of watching incessantly for weary hours, to make sure that it is not missed. I have known members in charge of bills retire to the dining-room in fullest conviction that they would not be wanted for some hours, and return in a few minutes to find they had been called by the Speaker, and, that not being there, the House had gone on with the other orders of the day.

Although there was not the least sign upon the notice paper that any event of special importance was going to happen last Friday, it was noised about in the clubs that something was in the wind, and that this something was to be the execution of a manœuvre against Mr. Fawcett, arranged at a private meeting of the Irish members that afternoon. Accordingly, there was a full House. Mr. Fawcett had been forewarned, and was in his place. After the questions had been asked, Mr. Callan, member for Dundalk, who sat alongside Mr. Fawcett, rose upon a point of order. He explained that the University Tests Bill, which had been introduced by the member for Brighton, and had been read a first time, was a totally different bill from that which had now been printed and had been issued to members. He wanted to know, therefore, whether the leave originally given to bring in the bill, and to read it a first time, could be held to cover the bill now before the House; and whether it could be read a second time next Wednesday. Mr. Callan was calmly legal in his manner, as befitting the legal representative of his party. Before the Speaker passed judgment, Mr. Fawcett begged to be allowed to say a few words. He frankly, and with great show of contrition, acknowledged his error, and apologised to the House, but immediately, amidst much laughter, announced that in order to meet the objections of his enemies, he should ask permission to withdraw the bill, and to bring in another, which he would put down for the second reading next Wednesday, in place of the first bill. Then came what is technically called a "scene," a confused hurly-burly of cheers, counter-cheers, objections, and counter-objections, which, writing from memory, it is extremely difficult to describe, more especially as much assistance cannot be had from the newspapers. The Speaker promptly gave his decision directly Mr. Fawcett sat down, and from that decision he did not depart. He said that the course proposed by Mr. Fawcett was the proper one to take; the original bill must be withdrawn, and a new bill must be brought in. He then put the question, "That the order of the day for the second reading of the original bill be read and discharged." This was agreed to without a division. The Irish members now looked scared. Their strategy was in imminent danger of failing. Mr. McCarthy Downing crossed over to the other side of the House, in order to take counsel with Mr. Lowther, who seemed inclined to assist him; in fact, Mr. Lowther proffered his help, and Mr. Synan, the gentleman whose peculiar function it is to talk to death all the bills hostile to the priests which they cannot get rid of in any other way, began to be afraid that demand would be made upon him to execute this bill after all, for that it would actually be debated. The Irish members would not, however, have succeeded in even delaying the decision of the House, had it not been for the most untimely, most ill-judged, and most pernicious interference of Mr. Gladstone. I noticed his restlessness and irritation, but I never dreamed he was going to do anything so wild as to take sides against Mr. Fawcett. When the question was put that leave be given to introduce the new bill, Mr. Gladstone jumped up, and hastily protested that notice was necessary. His party were amazed, and Mr. Fawcett was naturally indignant. What reason on earth was there for the Premier to intermeddle? After all that has happened during the last few weeks, after the crisis brought about by the obstinate hostility of the Popish members, he was actually so infatuated as once more to adopt their cause against his own friends. Whether he did so from love to them, or from jealousy of the member for Brighton, it is not for me to say. The effect of his protest, of course, was to give them new courage, and presently Mr. McCarthy Downing, speaking from the front Conservative bench below the gangway, had the effrontery to urge that he was taken by surprise (!!) that he did not know what was in the new bill, and that if he did, he might possibly wish to oppose it upon the first reading. He therefore moved the adjournment of the debate. There was more wrangling, and Mr. Gladstone once more, ill-fated and evilly-possessed, struck in on behalf of the priests. He positively had the folly, the blind folly, to accept as sincere the nonsense talked by Mr. McCarthy Downing, and to assume that it was intended to oppose the first reading. He thought that the position in which Mr. McCarthy Downing, and those who acted with him, were placed, deserved the attention of the House. Great battles had occasionally been fought over a first reading. He therefore suggested that Mr. Fawcett should not have his bill read a first time then, but should give notice that he would move the first reading on another day. The blunder which had been committed was so obvious, that Mr. Cardwell thought it better to say something to mitigate it. He pointed out that the House, if it did not like to read the bill then, could reject it, but he most carefully abstained from even a hint, that he agreed to press upon Mr. Fawcett, voluntary postponement of the first reading. At last, after still further wrangling, the motion for the adjournment was withdrawn, and the Speaker put the question that the bill be brought in. No challenge was offered to his decision, that the "Ayes had it," and Mr. Fawcett, being led up to the table, deposited his bill thereon, which was duly read, and the House emptied itself immediately amidst some excitement, the priestly manœuvre having utterly miscarried, excepting so far as this, that the bill now stands at the bottom of the order list for Wednesday, instead of at the top. The conduct of the Speaker all through the scene was admirable. He held a perfectly straight course, from which he never deviated, and brought us safely out of a mess, which would have only bemuddled any weaker will or clearer purpose than his. Mr. Gladstone, when it was over, looked both angry and distressed. It is very much to be feared that he does not mean actively to support Mr. Fawcett's bill. If he does not, his reputation will be ruined.

The House last night was crowded with railway directors and railway managers, intent upon screwing the Railway Traffic Bill into the shape most advantageous to them. It was amazing to see the strength of what is called the "railway interest" in the House, and how unblushingly it assumed that it was there directly as an interest, and not as representative of constituencies. The wealth that spoke was enormous. I was aghast to think that I had heard millions of golden guineas deliver their opinions. Mr. Fielden, for example, is personally a miserable speaker; but it was not Mr. Fielden to whom I listened. It was "proputty, proputty," to such a tune, that I was smitten with awe. Probably no other House of Representatives from the days of the congregation of Israel down till now, was ever the tongue, if not of so much wisdom, at least of so much money, as this British House of Commons. The next House will, nevertheless, have more money; and already I hear the election agents gossiping about gentlemen who are going to pay by results, and who, if the polling goes all right, will pay their ten, twenty, or fifty thousand pounds, and ask no questions.

C.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The reception of the Duc d'Aumale at the Academy has been fixed for the 3rd of April.

A telegram from Paris states that Felix Pyat has been sentenced to death in his absence.

Fully a million and a quarter of scholars are found in the Methodist Sunday-schools of the United States.

In Halifax a motion in the Nova Scotia Legislature to abolish the Ballot Act has been passed by a large majority.

It is expected that Count Bernstorff's successor as German Ambassador in London will be Baron von Werthern, the Prussian Envoy at Munich.

The Pope has been suffering during the last few days from a slight attack of rheumatism. His Holiness has now recovered.

The military tribunal of the Canton of Berne has condemned an Anabaptist, who refused to do military service on account of religious scruples, to exile until his scruples are removed.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Hour*, the Bishop of Limburg has addressed a circular to the German Episcopacy to forbid Roman Catholics to take the oath to the Constitution.

The Marquise de Boissy, formerly known as the Countess Guiccioli, the friend of Lord Byron, has just died at Florence after a long and painful illness.

The French National Assembly will take a holiday from the 5th of April to the 19th of May. The Permanent Committee of twenty-five members, to sit during the recess, will be selected next Thursday.

In order to ratify the new treaty between the celebrated African potentates, Oko Jumbo and Ja Ja, the latter has sent up to Bonny a slave to be killed. This sacrifice, we are told, makes the treaty binding and everlasting.

The *New York Times* of March 15th says Mr. Kodama, a native Japanese, who studied law in Washington, has been elected to deacon's orders by the Baltimore Methodist Conference, and admitted to full connection. He will soon return to Japan.

There are now no less than over forty Japanese students attending regular courses at the Berlin University. One of these young gentlemen is reported to have made a very excellent speech in German at a recent public dinner given to Professor Dönitz, who is leaving the university to fill an educational appointment in Japan.

LIBERATION OF SLAVES IN CUBA.—General Sickles, the United States Minister at Madrid, has telegraphed to Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, that the Spanish Government has ordered the liberation of 10,000 slaves held in servitude in Cuba, in violation of the law of 1870.

THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH EXPEDITION which was to proceed from the West Coast of Africa has probably been by this time upwards of a month on the route. According to recent advices Lieutenant Young's party were to leave Congo on February 20th.

SUTTEE.—Several widows of the late Rajah of Jodhpur—he is said to have had in all a dozen wives, besides a good many concubines—were exceedingly anxious, it appears, to perform suttee, as the ladies of former Rajahs had always done. But the new Rajah, Jeswant Singh, refused to gratify their longing for self-immolation, and owing to his precautions no attempt at suttee took place.—*Allen's Evening Mail.*

THE AFFGHAN BOUNDARY.—Mr. Macnabb, the Commissioner of Peshawur, has been ordered to proceed to Cabul to communicate to the Ameer Sheer Ali the decision of the Government on the Seistan boundary question, and also to announce the result of the recent exchange of communications with Russia regarding the boundaries of Afghanistan and Bokhara.

FIELD-MARSHAL WRANGEL celebrated on Monday the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which he was appointed a general in the Prussian army. At the head of the sheet of paper on which the visitors during his recent illness inscribed their names the Field-Marshal had written with his own hand, "I have not yet the least mind to die." The veteran is eighty-nine years of age.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS IN ROME.—We learn from Rome that the Committee on Religious Corporations have terminated their report, and that several modifications are recommended. Foreign religious institutions are to continue to be administered as at present, but their landed property is to be converted into rente or foreign stock in two years, and during that time they are to constitute themselves into fresh associations in conformity with Italian law.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.—There was a warm discussion in the French Assembly on Saturday on the report of the committee on Prince Napoleon's expulsion. In the course of the sitting M. Dufaure presented a bill excluding all members of the Imperial family from France unless they have received a special authorisation. He demanded the adoption of the order of the day pure and simple, and this was carried by 347 against 291 votes amidst cheers from the Left.

A NEW ENGLISH NEWSPAPER IN GERMANY.—The first number of a new English newspaper, entitled the *Times of Germany*, which is to be published weekly in all the principal cities of Europe, with Frankfort-on-the-Main as its headquarters, is announced to appear on April 4th. It is stated in the prospectus that the combined efforts of the staff will be constantly directed towards strengthening the good relations at present existing between England and Germany, and between Germany and America.

M. REMUSAT'S CANDIDATURE for the vacant seat at Paris is supported by the moderate Liberal press, but strongly opposed by the ultras. The Radicals talk of inviting M. Ledru-Rollin to stand for the vacant seat. On account of the division in the Liberal ranks, and the importance which the President of the Republic attaches to the election, the result is expected with great interest. M. Ledru-Rollin consents to stand for Paris, on condition that the Government will permit public meetings to be held, so as to enable him to confer with the electors.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—From the financial statement of the Government of India, officially published in Calcutta on Saturday, it appears that for the year 1871-72 the surplus of receipts over expenditure has been 3,124,178*l.* The estimates for 1872-73 show a surplus of 1,354,000*l.*; and for the year 1873-74 a surplus of 220,000*l.* Sir Richard Temple states that last year was the most prosperous in the financial history of India since the establishment of the present system. It is proposed to meet the extraordinary expenditure for public works in 1873-74 without loans. The surplus is due to increased receipts from opium, and from reduction in expenditure. The income-tax will not be continued.

Literature.

"KENELM CHILLINGLY."*

The outside world who knew nothing of the intellectual vitality and vigour of the man, had come to look upon Lord Lytton as a relic of a former generation, a literary veteran whose work was done, and who was resting on the abundant honours he had won, when it was startled by the announcement that he was about to give the world a new novel. Closely following upon this intimation came the tidings of his death, and with them the unexpected statement that he had never ceased from work at all, but had been interesting the world by anonymous performances which had won success by their intrinsic merit. Our own estimate of Lord Lytton would place him considerably below the position claimed for him by his enthusiastic admirers. Looked at as intellectual productions merely, his works have been greatly overrated, while of the moral influence of many of them it would be impossible to speak too strongly. The tone of the later ones exhibits indeed such an improvement upon that of "Paul Clifford," "Ernest Maltravers," "Lucretia," and others of his earlier productions, that it is difficult to understand how the author of the one could have written the other. But the influence of the Caxton series will not undo the mischievous effects of their predecessors, which must ever remain as blots on the reputation of Lord Lytton. Still, while refusing to join in the extravagant eulogies which have been passed upon him, it is impossible to deny his singular versatility of talents, his great intellectual resource, his brilliancy of imagination, his artistic skill, and his eloquent and attractive style. Whether he had the inspiration of genius will always be a point of controversy; but there can be no doubt as to his having gifts which, if they did not rise to the level of genius, barely came short of it. There was, apparently, no decay of his power to the last. "Kenelm Chillingly," which is before us, must have been written about the same time as the "Parisians," and it would almost seem as if the one was intended to give us a picture of English, and the other of French life, of our own day. Both of them are emphatically novels of the period, and in their sketches of its society, their discussion of its principles, their clever portraiture of some of its characteristic men, are alike marked by singular ability. There is not perhaps the same sparkle, certainly nothing like the same interest, in the English as the French story, so far as the latter may be judged from the portion which has already appeared, but there is at least an equal range of thought and illustration, a play of fancy as genial and bright in some places, a pathos which as yet we have not found in the other.

Whoever comes to read "Kenelm Chillingly" as a tale will be disappointed. The hero begins by being a great oddity, and an oddity he remains throughout the greater part of the book, with desires to do right, with strong benevolent impulses which he is not slow to obey, and which, in obeying, promote the happiness of many whose relations to him form an interesting part of the story, but with eccentricities which make us feel that there is a good deal of unreality in the character. Those who want a good, telling story will often be annoyed with him, and possibly with the author, who detains them so long in a tale which progresses so slowly and comes to so little. The plot, indeed, is well conceived and worked out with a good deal of skill, though there is not a touch of sensation, but little even of stirring incidents, and perhaps an absence of dramatic power. The book seems written rather to give the author an opportunity of discoursing on the age and its tendencies, and this he certainly does with great ability and eloquence. Epigrams sparkle on almost every page, and the reader who cares more for the higher intellectual qualities of a novel than for the complications of a plot which stimulate the curiosity, will not object to be detained by a companion gifted with such intelligence and such knowledge of the world, and such wit and humour.

The opening chapter gives us an idea of the character of the book. It plunges at once *in medias res*, not after the fashion of those writers who begin by placing us in the presence of a great mystery with which it is their interest to perplex us, but in accordance with the higher design of an author who means to make his novel a picture of life, and who therefore at the outset introduces us to a group of characters from whom we get a striking idea of some features of our modern society. The country gentleman who is a good representative of the better men of the class, but who belongs to the generation that is passing away; the Broad-Church clergyman who admired Wordsworth, dabbled in German, and was a firm believer in muscular Christianity, whose wife "thought "there would be no schism in the Church if he "were in his right place as Archbishop of "Canterbury, in which opinion he entirely "agreed with his wife"; the three old maids "who were the same in character and mind," their minds having been nourished on the same books, which consisted of novels and "good "books" taken in alternate doses, who habitually dressed in green, and were as much alike as one pea to another; and the distinguished editor of the "Londoner," are drawn to the life. A quiet vein of satire runs through the whole, and the artist, though he draws faithfully enough, throws not a little cynicism into his portraits. Sir Peter Chillingly's friends, we are told, "took the pains to select his bride; "and if they might have chosen better they "might have chosen worse, which is more than "can be said for many men who choose wives "for themselves." Mr. Stallworth Chillingly, though a mild and amiable man, was so decided an adherent of "muscular Christianity," of which his own fine physique specially fitted him to be a living example, that after the fashion of the pious knight whom St. Louis commended because, not having the learning to answer a misbeliever, he cut the discussion short by his good sword, "he would have "knocked down a deist as soon as looked on him." A large amount of very amiable and well-meaning charity is cleverly hit off in the sketch of Sir Peter's three sisters, who were "very good to the poor, whom they looked "upon as a different order of creation, and "treated with that sort of benevolence which "humane people bestow upon dumb animals." These are simply specimens taken from the opening chapters of the sayings which light up and enliven the book.

"Kenelm Chillingly" is an illustration of the influence of the age upon a high-souled, generous, and yet somewhat dreamy youth. Born to fortune, with a a high position awaiting him, he is not content to adopt traditional ideas, or to walk in the beaten track which is marked out for him. His father's ambition was that he should become a man of distinction, and his training had been intended to secure this end. Before going to Oxford, he had been intrusted to the care of Mr. Welby, a man whose varied attainments enabled him to adapt himself to the tastes of all the parties who claimed to have a voice in the education of the young, a "thorough Realist" in everything, who belonged "to what he, himself, called the school "of Eclectic Christology, and accommodated "the reasonings of decision to the doctrines of "the Church if not as a creed, at least, as an insti-"tution." This gentleman managed to inspire Kenelm with some of his Realistic notions, which his Oxford life seemed to confirm, so that he entered on life with a resolute determination to eschew and expose all shams, to put away from him the Ideal, and adhere closely to the Real. Acting on this he makes a speech on his coming of age, in which he ventilates his new ideas, greatly to the amazement and horror of his audience, and then breaking away from his home and disguising himself, goes into humbler life in quest of that reality which he cannot find in his own circle. His Quixotism interferes with the success of his plan at the very outset, and in truth much less comes of these adventures into the *terra incognita* of rustic life than we anticipated. But for a detail of the difficulties which he had to meet, the events by which his course was shaped, and of the way in which his views were changed, we must refer our readers to the book. Not, indeed, that we should interfere materially with their pleasure by sketching the story, but that no outline, such as is possible in the space at our command, would enable us to trace at all effectively that gradual development of character which it is the object of the story to describe.

We shall help our readers best to appreciate those elements in it which constitute its real attraction by one or two extracts. The first is an eloquent homily on some of the evils of an age, all too proud of calling itself an "Age of "Progress":—

"'Dismal indeed, but pregnant with salutary warnings to those who live in an age of progress. Here you see a family of fair fortune, living hospitably, beloved, revered, more looked up to by their neighbours than the wealthiest nobles—no family not proud to boast alliance with it. All at once, in the tranquil record of this happy race, appears that darling of the age, that hero of progress—a clever man of business! He be contented to live as his fathers! He be contented with such trifles as competence, respect, and love! Much too clever for that. The age is money-making—go with the age! He goes with the age. Born a gentleman only, he exalts himself into a trader. But at least he, it seems, if greedy, was not dishonest. He was born a gentleman, but his son was born a trader. The son is a still cleverer man of business; the son is consulted and trusted. Aha! he too goes with the age; to greed he links ambition. The trader's son wishes to return—what? to the rank of gentleman?—gentleman! Nonsense! everybody is a gentleman nowadays—to the title of lord. How ends it all? Could I sit but for twelve hours in the innermost heart of that Alfred Fletwode—could I see how, step by step from his childhood, the dishonest son was avariciously led on by the honest father to depart from the old *vestigia* of Fletwodes of Fletwode—scorning The Enough to covet The More—gaining The More to sigh, "It is not The Enough"—I think I might show that the age lives in a house of glass, and had better not for its own sake throw stones on the felon.'

"'Ah, but, Mr. Chillingly, surely this is a very rare exception in the general—'

"'Rare!' interrupted Kenelm, who was excited to a warmth of passion which would have startled his most intimate friend—if, indeed, an intimate friend had ever been vouchsafed to him—'rare! nay, how common—I don't say to the extent of forgery and fraud, but to the extent of degradation and ruin—is the greed of a Little More to those who have The Enough; is the discontent with competence, respect, and love, when catching sight of a money-bag! How many well-descended county families, cursed with an heir who is called a clever man of business, have vanished from the soil! A company starts—the clever man joins it—one bright day. Pouf! the old estates and the old name are powder. Ascend higher. Take nobles whose ancestral titles ought to be to English ears like the sound of clarions, awakening the most slothful to the scorn of money-bags and the passion for renown. Lo! in that mocking dance of death called the Progress of the Age, one who did not find Enough in a sovereign's revenue, and seeks The Little More as a gambler on the turf by the advice of blacklegs! Lo! another, with lands wider than his greatest ancestors ever possessed, must still go in for The Little More, adding acre to acre, heaping debt upon debt! Lo! a third, whose name, borne by his ancestors, was once the terror of England's foes—the landlord of an hotel! A fourth—but why go on through the list? Another and another still succeeds—each on the Road to Ruin, each in the Age of Progress. Ah, Miss Travers! in the old time it was through the Temple of Honour that one passed to the Temple of Fortune. In this wise age the process is reversed. But here comes your father.'"

We need not say after this that Kenelm with all his dislike for aristocratic conventionalism and unreality is not an "advanced Liberal," and when occasion calls, puts aside the objections to aristocracy with not a little impatience, though with a good deal of force and vigour. We have only room, however, for one more extract, and it shall be one of those sketches from contemporary political life which by the very curiosity they arouse will attract attention to the book:—

"There was what is called a conversazione at the house of one of those Whig noblemen who yet retain the graceful art of bringing agreeable people together, and collecting round them the true aristocracy, which combines letters and art and science with hereditary rank and political distinction—that art which was the happy secret of the Lansdownes and Hollands of the last generation. Lord Beaumanoir was himself a genial, well-read man, a good judge of art, and a pleasant talker. He had a charming wife, devoted to him and to her children, but with enough love of general approbation to make herself as popular in the fashionable world as if she sought in its gaieties a refuge from the dulness of domestic life.

"Amongst the guests at the Beaumanoirs this evening were two men, seated apart in a small room, and conversing familiarly. The one might be about fifty-four; he was tall, strongly built, but not corpulent, somewhat bald, with black eyebrows, dark eyes, bright and keen, mobile lips, round which there played a shrewd and sometimes sarcastic smile. This gentleman, the Right Hon. Gerard Danvers, was a very influential member of Parliament. He had, when young for English public life, attained to high office; but—partly from a great distaste to the drudgery of administration; partly from a pride of temperament, which unfitted him for the subordination that a Cabinet owes to its chief; partly, also, from a not uncommon kind of epicurean philosophy, at once joyous and cynical, which sought the pleasures of life and held very cheap its honours—he had obstinately declined to re-enter office, and only spoke on rare occasions. On such occasions he carried great weight, and, by the brief expression of his opinions, commanded more votes than many an orator infinitely more eloquent. Despite his want of ambition, he was fond of power in his own way—power over the people who *had* power; and in the love of political intrigue he found an amusement for an intellect very subtle and very active. At this moment he was bent on a new combination among the leaders of different sections in the same party by which certain veterans were to retire, and certain younger men to be admitted into the Administration. It was an amiable feature in his character that he had a sympathy with the young, and had helped to bring into Parliament, as well as into office, some of the ablest of a generation later than his own. He gave them sensible counsel, was pleased when they succeeded, and encouraged them when they failed—always provided that they had stuff enough in them to redeem the failure; if not, he gently dropped them from his intimacy, but maintained sufficiently familiar terms with them to be pretty sure that he could influence their votes, whenever he so desired."

Skilful as the book is in pointing out some of the weaknesses and follies of the age, it fails to show how they can be successfully met. Much as the author disliked Radicalism, his power of destruction was not associated with any reconstructive faculty. He could satirise, but he could do little more, and though he has left us a warning against evil tendencies that are rife among us, he has shown little capacity to be-

* *Kenelm Chillingly: his Adventures and Opinions.* By the Author of "The Caxtons," &c. In Three Vols. (London and Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons.)

come the instructor of a generation which, on his own showing, is sadly in need of wise and healthy teaching.

LIDDON'S LENT LECTURES.[*]

Like all Dr. Liddon's works, these lectures are characterised by great learning, eloquence, and earnestness. They compel attention as they address the mind of the reader, but as discourses from the pulpit they must have produced enthusiastic delight, and probably in many minds conviction. They treat of religion —its object, subject, method, &c.—and form a defence as well as a statement of it. The first lecture opens with the admission that our age longs to be religious, but only in the sense of regarding the religious sentiment, not as honouring the existing churches and their doctrines. It is this state of mind that Dr. Liddon opposes, both as a Churchman, who identifies the ecclesiastical organisation with the kingdom of Christ, and as a believer in the necessity for some doctrinal belief as the condition of salvation. He cannot understand how "the "abstract, disembodied, intangible essence" of religion "should be so sedulously honoured, "while its concrete forms, its living and work- "ing embodiments, are opposed and denounced." In a very eloquent passage, which our readers may thank us for transcribing, he answers the question, How are we to account for it?

"Is it that we live in a period of transition, when men have not yet faced the last consequences of the principles which they are adopting, and hang with a pardonable, although illogical tenderness, between premiss and conclusion? Does the sacred name of religion still command an awe which, while it is not strong enough to protect many practical interests, can yet hedge around a remote object with the forms of popular respect? Is it that, as of old, barbarian invaders, who will without scruple devastate the precincts and sack the interior of the temple, are pausing involuntarily, spell-bound, almost terrified, upon the threshold of the sacred shrine? Or, does the æsthetic feeling of our time, looking at human life with the eye of an artist rather than with the eye of a statesman or philanthropist, prompt this interest on behalf of religion, as alone adequately representing and upholding the ideal side of human existence? Does it anticipate, not without reason, the dull, barren, uninteresting, prosaic level of existence to which we should be reduced, if all that points upward in thought and feeling could be utterly stripped from us, and eliminated; if human life could be robbed of the most refining and stimulating influences that can be brought to bear on it? Or is this reserve of interest on behalf of religion at bottom a social, or political—if you like, a selfish—class instinct? Is it order cowering before approaching revolution, and endeavouring to support its regiments and its policemen with forces summoned from some higher world, whether of fact or fancy, with invisible powers capable of making their way into the very heart of the enemy's camp? Is it that we of this generation, who have read in the annals of a neighbouring country the stern lessons taught by eighty years of active or suppressed anarchy, are more keenly alive than were our ancestors to the tremendous force of the volcanic passions latent in human nature? Are we willing to grant that some religion at least is a social necessity; a necessity in the sense of Machiavelli, if not in the sense of Jesus Christ? Are we satisfied that the brute within us, if he is to be chained and imprisoned at all, can only be taken captive by a superhuman master, and will never forfeit his destructive liberty, except at the bidding of an unearthly reed?"

Now this is undoubtedly very eloquent, but it is very defective. Why in this summary of conjectural reasons for the widespread respect for the sentiment of religion, and the equally diffused disrespect for ecclesiastical institutions and theories, was not another and more valid included? Has Dr. Liddon never met with the opinion that this sentiment of religion is of Divine origin, and has a Divine meaning, but that the various doctrines of religion are merely the attempts of the understanding to express that which it cannot fully apprehend. So far as the attempt is sincere, it is worthy of respect; but under no circumstances can it even impose its forms as permanent realities upon the human spirit. At the present time these forms having now existed through many centuries, unchanged while all other forms of thought have changed, are felt to be, and known by many to be, obsolete: a hindrance rather than a help to the spirit. Such minds have therefore abandoned these beliefs, and yet hold strenuously to the reality which these beliefs were supposed to embody; they wait, and are content trustfully to wait, until philosophy once more lends her aid to the expression of a religious faith. The same thing is true of ecclesiastical institutions. They had a value which they no longer possess; but that which they sought to enshrine or embody exists, and will ever exist, in some form or other. This is precisely what we do not expect a consistent Churchman to see; but the longer he remains ignorant of it, the more he unfits himself to deal with the popular objections to clerical readings of Christianity. Dr. Liddon says, for example, "If man's deepest needs are "to be satisfied, he must believe that his creed "is absolutely, and not merely relatively, "true." Now, does he really believe that there is the slightest hope that he will ever convince his countrymen that the so-called orthodox creed of our Established Church is absolutely true? We have the profoundest respect for Dr. Liddon, and for many of his eminent contemporaries—men like-minded with himself. They are evidently as sincere as devout; as anxious to help their nation in every philanthropic and religious purpose, as they are learned and eloquent. But they sadden us. They seem to have committed themselves to the defence of the whole system which they call Christianity, and to have privately sworn they will never report a defeat. They have disregarded the mildness and modifying method of advocates like Bishop Butler, and give us severity instead; and for probability they substitute absoluteness. Any form of religion must, to a certain extent, be regarded as a probability, more or less. In this characteristic of it lies the opportunity for the exercise of trust, and in the estimate of its value lies something of a test of moral character. To assert, therefore, the absoluteness of any doctrine of a religion is, to say the least, hazardous; but to assert the absoluteness of the doctrines of a complex system such as modern Christianity, is suicidal. It is the old alternative—either you must believe all the Church teaches, or you are an infidel. Many addressed thus know within themselves that they are not infidels, but quietly allow themselves to be so classified, rather than profess what they do not believe.

There is, of course, very much in these lectures of which we heartily approve, but it is precisely that which needs no commendation from us. We object to the attitude of the lecturer towards sceptical minds; we think, also, that he undertakes to prove too much; and that the best objections of the most competent objectors have not been considered. We regret this the more because this book will be read, and deservedly read, by many clergymen and Nonconformist preachers, who will adopt its method; and, without Dr. Liddon's natural and acquired skill, will enforce it to the injury of their own and their hearers' spiritual well-being.

[*] *Some Elements of Religion. Lent Lectures*, 1870. By H. P. Liddon, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's. (Rivingtons, London, Oxford, and Cambridge.)

MR. CHARLES BUXTON, M.P.[*]

Though Mr. Charles Buxton lived the life of a wealthy English gentleman—with few striking incidents or changes in its course—yet it has a deep interest of its own, and his character is one which deserves and will well reward careful study. For he was a man who, if he did not possess original powers of the very highest order, had instincts of the finest kind; and managed very often to realise vividly the drift and tendency of those under-currents to which the real beginnings of great movements most often trace themselves, and which are so apt to be overlooked by the mere man of affairs, intent only on settling and squaring matters for the moment. Mr. Buxton never properly realised himself on the side of action; meditation claimed him too strongly; he was perhaps too intent on making clear to himself the principles of things without duly limiting the immediate area. His education too, though good of its kind, tended rather to form a judgment of the "pragmatic" order; so that, along with peculiar boldness and foresight, there was occasionally a timidity born of love of propriety, a weakness almost approaching to priggishness, in the self-satisfied manner in which he would lay down and dwell on thoughts that were in themselves trite and threadbare. His young life was surely ordered rather much *according to rule* for strong, healthy, varied development of the powers. To illustrate our remark we quote the following:—

"It was a rule of the family that the children should never be idle. They had plenty of play provided for them; but the play was to be always energetic; no moment was to be without its definite occupation. *Charles began early to apply this rule to the opportunities of private reflection.* He acquired or strengthened by practice the power of keeping his thoughts close to the subjects he selected to think about. He studied deliberately himself, his friends, the ways of God, the problems of existence; and he was accustomed to write down his observations very fully in his early years, and by degrees more sparsely in the journals which he kept almost without intermission to the end of his life. His ordinary manner gave little indication of the intense seriousness, of the almost formal directness, of his constant meditations. But there never was a man whose work and recreation were more thoroughly rooted in reflection. And it will be evident that the originality and independence of his character owed much to this habit of communing with himself."

Had his education only helped him to a more decisive *application* of his thoughts to practical matters, or even more thoroughly prepared them to expect such, it would have been a good corrective to this tendency, which remained strong to the end—the habit of fixing down separate thoughts and theories into axioms, and declining to think them out or to seek simple mediums for their full application and illustration. Mr. Buxton was doubtful of his call to political life, and fancied he should have stuck to *thought*, to literature; he freed himself from the incubus of the Puritan traditions which the associations of his name made specially powerful; but his sense of propriety and his love of external order and authority led him to *settle* down with wonderful content amidst the unreconciled doctrines and forms of the Church of England, even while he warred against the Athanasian Creed. Not that he was inconsistent—far from it; only he did not *grapple* with truth, as for very life. He was an earnest man; but never so much in earnest as to be oblivious of proprieties and precedents. His habit of diary-keeping from his mere childhood! and the self-congratulatory manner in which he writes of matters on which thoughtful men get more and more doubtful as they gain in experience, is in its way very characteristic. And there was along with this, as indeed we might expect, a certain half-bold eclecticism, as seen in such expressions as this:—"I should like to put a "patch of Quakerism into our Church service. "Ten minutes' silence in the middle of the "prayers and instead of some of them, would "be a huge good to the soul." But this is an eclecticism which is, after all, of a merely speculative sort.

In the "Notes of Thought," we find all the characteristics we have adverted to. Sometimes they are but reflections of Mr. Buxton's wide reading, and had he merely quoted his original with remarks thereon, his diary would perhaps have had even more value; again, he throws out a new thought, fresh from the quiet depths of his mind, and suggestive beyond most fragments of the kind. We will content ourselves with citing one or two of these:—

"The most high-flown, romantic, glowing philanthropist I ever saw, was a lady who, in her own home, was the fiercest little vixen unhung. For all that, her romantic benevolence was real. In fact, her heat in scheming good, was the same heat that set her squabbling."

"To get all the work out of subordinates, you must praise them; but your praise to be drastic must be painstaking praise; not vague approval, but the showing of definite insight into merits. Give your subordinate the idea that his doings are not merely looked over, but looked *into*, and the good in them admired, and you double his force."

"Not only is there no rose without a thorn, but it is the rose that has thorns. The very thing that was to have been your delight—that very thing proves your plague."

"In true humour there is a due proportion between the thing and the grotesque shadow of it. To joke about what is awful, shows thickness of sight. The joker does not see the thing in its true size."

"Sharp men of the world would advise all kinds of selfish cunning in order to get on. Practically, the men who get on are above low cunning, and have not used it. The truth is, that one main help to success is that people should like you, and pull with rather than against you. Not being likeable is a heavy stumbling-block in a man's way. Now, cunning is the very deuce for making you disliked. People soon see it, and think you a snake."

"It looks paradoxical, and yet I am of a mind to think it true, that the surest way to become charitable towards those who differ from us is to be zealous in endeavouring to proselytise them. As far as I have seen, no people are so intolerant towards other sects and churches as those who sit at ease in their arm-chairs, and never move a finger to convert them. Whereas, the man who is engaged in the attempt to bring his antagonists over, seems to get into the soundest state of mind with regard to them. He detects more and more the delusions that have lead them astray; he feels more and more interest and affection for the blunderers themselves; whereas the other has a general vague detestation of both the creed and the credulous scoundrels who hold it."

"To enjoy life more, strive to enjoy it less."

We have given these extracts, most of them with a practical reference, to show the fine observation and skill of expression of which Mr. Buxton was possessed. Very frequently in the more speculative parts he is reproducing what he has read in Hawthorne, Lessing, Goethe, Coleridge, and minds like these, rather than showing originality; but generally the thought is well turned. He has even read Artemus Ward; for the line, "There are female women, and male women," must surely have been suggested by Artemus' remark about the "blessing "the female woman" is!

We have observed some repetitions where it strikes us the first form is the best. Carlyle's view of any form of expression being alike for great mental force at Nos. 140 and 292 is an instance; another is the repetition of this, No. 293, in almost the identical form:—"I observe "that your very confidential people, who bore "you to death with all their plans, and pro- "spects, and merits, and wrongs, are re- "markably impatient of any reciprocity. The "same egotism which prompts their efflux of "confidences makes them hate to hear much "about others." No. 27, about writers and

[*] *Notes of Thought.* By the late Charles Buxton, M.P. Preceded by a Biographical Sketch. By the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies, M.A. (John Murray.

readers, is also very unnecessarily repeated later on. The fragments should, we think, have been more carefully edited than they have been; rigid selection would have given them an added value.

Mr. Buxton's genuine love of natural history and his care of animals are very characteristic. His idea that the root of all true reform lay in social ameliorations led him to study carefully the relations of the various classes; and the result was that he devoted himself, as few men have done, to carry his ideas into actual practice within his own sphere—establishing lending libraries and benefit clubs in connection with his own works, and busying himself in a hundred ways in connection with his workmen. This was perhaps after all the phase of his activity which most properly shows the man; here he was in thorough earnest, preparing to sacrifice all personal comfort for the good of others—the true spirit on which the large employers of labour should now proceed.

"POLITICAL PORTRAITS."*

The personal element in politics is, after all, the most attractive one. "Measures not men" is all very well for an election motto; but in reality we cannot separate the two. We cannot help asking ourselves constantly what manner of man is this whom the nation trusts; has he weaknesses like the rest of us; does he doubt his own power sometimes; is he caught in the fateful net of circumstances occasionally; is he self-satisfied, or does he not seldom despair of realising his own ideal? We do not, perhaps, frame our curiosity about distinguished political characters into such definite questions as these, as we read their speeches, or hear their doings discussed; but, at the same time, such are pretty much our feelings in reference to the men whose names are every day in our mouths. A little trait cleverly caught, or an anecdote well told regarding them, is always welcome, and is sure to be remembered. Hence the value and the popularity of such a work as "Political Portraits." The writer is very quick at catching salient characteristics, though he is, perhaps, over-apt to rest in a certain half-cynical reserve, as though he had resolved all the complexities of character in a happy phrase or term, which he is inclined to follow up only a little too stringently. But he writes an excellent style for this kind of work—sharp, distinct, and so full of expression that every word tells. Not seldom, indeed, his most powerful points are made by suggestion—by the use of single phrases in indirect and semi-oblique ways. He couches his most incisive thrusts in the language of compliment, and writes always with the air and complete self-possession of a man of the world. His bitter drops from the pen as though it were sweet. He is careful to tell us that no more is attempted than to "note and illustrate certain leading features of "character, which may afford some clue to the "career and the associated qualities of the "men"; but it is possible that they may feel they have been but imperfectly limned. And the smartness and half-conscious mixture of cynicism make this all the more deeply felt. We are perforce compelled to admit to ourselves that "the world and human nature may be a "great deal more complex than he dreams." To dub one public personage as a "respectable "man of politics," and another as a "trimmer," or "Mr. Facing-both-Ways," is daring and clever, but gives no promise of being exhaustive; to label one as the "smooth politician," and another as a "country gentleman with a head "for figures," certainly does not by any means convey a very clear portrait to the mind immediately; yet, working on the first idea, a remarkable approach to something of the silhouette is obtained, and augurs undoubted skill in its own kind on the writer's part; to describe one as resembling the "trusted pro-"fessional adviser of a great family," and to say of another that the "immense pockets of "his shooting-coat suggest the presence of "samples of corn for market day, with buckles "for reins, and whipcord for lashes," just describes the exact limit between what is allowable and coarse in political personality. But the book is always clever. Nothing, for example, could be more apt than the first portion of the sketch of Lord Halifax, and the contrast which is suggested between the present bearer of that historic title and the men who in former times bore it. The book abounds with clever hits; and is clearly the result of large political knowledge and study. Mr. Ayrton, who is treated to a vinegar bath, (which we devoutly hope he may survive), is an example of "absorption in self"—though we hardly see how this exactly consorts with "the natural "gift of insolence" with which he is credited, and "which he exercises so effectively, that he "may be said to have *succeeded* by 'treading on "other people's toes.'"

But in spite of this kind of over-cynical tendency, the author for the most part shows some desire to be fair; and an instance of this may be found in his treatment of Mr. Cardwell, with whom we can scarcely conceive him to sympathise more warmly than with some others. Mr. Cardwell he has somewhat satirically described as the perfect "type of the order of respectable "politicians" — showing "respectability" shining through all his determinations. Yet our author writes thus, with truth:—

"During the past two years he has exhibited higher qualities than he had previously shown. His conduct of the military reforms of the past year and the previous session showed a singular power of mastering the details of a complicated scheme, and great readiness in defending and explaining it, with promptitude and point, if with no great versatility of resource or flexibility of temper. Supplied with principles, and urged on by the impulse of a powerful leader and a united party, he can put a measure through against unflagging opposition to its aim and to its minutest details, with a patient persistence which in the end overcomes all obstacles. Mr. Cardwell's prudence and discretion, his self-command, his habitual abstinence from anything that can wound or irritate opponents."

These sketches, if we mistake not, with the exception of the last two, appeared in the *Daily News*, and those two—on the Duke of Argyll and Sir John Coleridge—strike us as being more complete and final than most of the others. But when we say this, we except those on Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Granville, which do show something of higher sympathy, and, as characterisations, are more complete and satisfactory. With some defects, the book is one to be read by all interested in contemporary politics, and is calculated to reward the time spent upon the reading of it.

* *Political Portraits: Characters of some of our Public Men.* Reprinted from the *Daily News*. Revised, and with Additional Sketches. (Strahan and Co.)

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Apocalypse Translated and Expounded. By JAMES GLASGOW, D.D. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.) This is a very patient and scholarly attempt to interpret the Book Revelation on what we cannot but think an entirely wrong principle. Dr. Glasgow finds in the Apocalypse a prophetic adumbration of the history of the world, from the Ascension of Christ to the Last Judgment, a book of annals written beforehand, and containing the story of 360,000 years, or, rather, measuring by the modern calendar, of 365,248 years, "omitting one day in 400 years, according to the "practical rule of leap-years." Hence he finds in it the shadows cast before of all historical events, down to the most recent, as, for example, the Franco-German war, and the Spanish Revolution, Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, and Mr. Gladstone's Act for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. No doubt, had the book been written a year or two later, it would also have indicated the Apocalytic Sign of the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's Act on Irish Education. The main principle of Dr. Glasgow's work seems to us a manifestly erroneous painciple, capable of being applied a hundred different ways, all equally wrong, according to the bias of the expositor. But to those who accept the "historical" rather than the "spiritual" interpretation of St. John's mystic symbols, we can heartily commend Dr. Glasgow's work as the most important contribution of recent years to their view of the great Christian prophecy.

Messrs. T. and T. Clark, of Edinburgh, continue to make valuable additions to their several libraries. To the Foreign and Theological Library they have now added "Keil on Chronicles," a volume as clearly marked by learning and good sense as any other of Keil's commentaries; and Vol. II. of Hengstenberg's "Kingdom of God," which fully sustains our eulogium on this work, as by far the best of Hengstenberg's we have yet received. This final volume is rendered the more interesting and valuable by a thoughtful and appreciative essay on the "Life and Writings of "Hengstenberg," written by the Rev. W. B. Pope. To their Patristic Library these enterprising publishers have added two volumes of the "Works of Augustine" (Vols. V and VI.), the first containing the writings of that great controversialist on the Manichæan heresy, the second containing a first sheaf of Augustine's Letters to his friends and multitudinous correspondents—a very charming volume this, affording us invaluable glimpses into the character of the man. Of the new volume of Lange's commentaries, "Dr. Moll on the "Psalms," we cannot speak in terms of such high praise as of some of its predecessors. Dr. Moll is not to be compared, for spirit and vivacity, with Dr. Paulus Cassell, whose commentaries on Judges and Ruth we found it impossible to lay down when once we had taken them in hand. Nor is his work on the Psalms nearly up to that of our best English commentator on the Psalter, Perowne. Nevertheless, it has a value of its own, and this value is much enhanced by an appendix, which gives us a new translation of the Psalms, with philological notes, by that able American scholar, Professor Conant.

The Priceless Treasure (Kempler) is a series of chapters on the History of the Bible, interspersed with anecdotes, which are sometimes excellent and sometimes hardly worth repetition. The book pretends nothing critical; but is good in intention, and for a present to a young person would be very suitable. "The Adaptation of the Bible" is perhaps the best chapter of the whole.

Agnes Fairfield (Partridge), by CHARLES F. HIGGINSON, is very unequal, and the lesson is too much forced in the story for complete satisfaction. But Arthur Gregg, in whose nature we see inherited good qualities overbalanced by inherited waywardness of temper is fairly drawn. The illustrations are very good.

Fern Glen (Marlborough and Co.), though clearly the work of a beginner, and wanting in point and relief occasionally, is good, and promises well. Child life is difficult to render perfectly, in spite of its *apparent* simplicity; for children are strange materialists, and soon show traces of mixed motives; but Miss (?) Holt has in one or two instances been very successful, and her book, we should say, would please children with its quiet and truthful renderings of juvenile interests.

Homes of Old English Writers (Haughton) is a series of sketches of celebrities like Latimer, Donne, Dr. Hackett, John Howe, and Flavel, and the more interesting relics are on the whole wrought together skilfully by Mr. Christophers. His criticism of Howe shows some sympathy and insight; and Howe, with all his strength of intellect, is not very apt to excite sympathy, however much he may extort admiration.

The Problem of the World and the Church Reconsidered in Three Letters to a Friend by a Septuagenarian. Second Edition. Revised and Edited by JAMES BOOTH, C.B. (Longmans.) This reissue of a book which impugns the Church theory of human life and of the Divine government, shows how general is the interest which attaches to discussions of this kind. Our desire is to reconsider the subject in reference to its treatment by the work before us; but we have neither the time to do it full justice, nor have we the space which it would require. We willingly bear our testimony to the tenderness and reverence with which the creed of Christendom is here criticised. The spirit of the writer is admirable. In other respects he is only partially successful. He shows undoubtedly that the grounds in history and reason on which many popular beliefs are supposed to rest are insufficient to support them. But we question whether those on which he would rest the belief in immortality, for example, are more stable. But we refrain from objections. We welcome this discussion as conducted by Mr. Booth; we feel with him that it is eminently necessary; to fail to appreciate its importance indicates a moral or intellectual defect.

At Home on Leave: Love Songs from India. New and Old. By J. D. B. GRIBBLE, Madras Civil Service. (Trubner.) Mr. Gribble's muse is sweet and faithful, but nowise strong. These songs seem to be the expression of genuine simple feeling, and to be written by a man whose ear is so good as to permit no false lines. "Absence" and "Six Months After" are above the average. The versification of the prose legends from the "Ramgana," &c., are very good, and show no slight skill in versification.

Mr. G. A. Sala has been dangerously ill, but his health is said to be improving.

Messrs. Clark of Edinburgh have in preparation, with concurrence of the author, a translation of Professor Godet's Commentary of St. Luke from the new edition just published, to be followed by that of St. John's Gospel.

The Lord Chief Justice of England (says the *Athenæum*), has not abandoned his intention of writing upon the Junius controversy; but, if he writes, it will not be as an advocate of the Franciscan theory. He will aim at producing a "summing up" of the evidence on both sides.

Arrangements are being carried out by Dr. Carpenter for the purpose of rendering the London University library available to the graduates. The books are arranged in the large examination-room, which is capable of being brilliantly lighted at night. The library consists of the classical books of the late Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece, copiously annotated by him; of the mathematical books brought together by the late Professor De Morgan, containing extensive critical observations by the collector, presented by Lord Overstone; and also of medical and miscellaneous works acquired from various sources, additions to which will be made from time to time from the Goldsmid, Robert Lowe, and other funds.

The national MSS. of Ireland are noticed in a recently issued report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, which has just been issued. In pursuance of instructions from Sir Thomas Hardy, a most important series of facsimiles by means of photo-zincography will be shortly printed. Among them the first, in point of age, and on account of the remarkable history that attaches to it, is the volume known as the "Domhnach Airgid," or Silver Shrine. This is a copy of the Gospels, perhaps the oldest in the world, of the fifth century, and is traditionally believed to have been "the private book of devotion of St. Patrick himself." The existence of these works points clearly to the conclusion contended for by Irishmen—that their country had a school of learned and religious men ages before English occupation and Roman usurpation.

NOTANDA.

Archæological research is decidedly in the ascendant, and though the Troad is very properly to remain unexplored at the public expense, private zeal is doing much in elucidation of the past. The excavation of the Temple of Ephesus is sure to result in much that is of interest, and Englishmen will learn with pleasure, unmingled with jealousy, that an American expedition is about to start for the purpose of exploring Bible lands. This new enterprise is to be conducted on a systematic scale, Asia Minor, Arabia, and the neighbourhoods of the Euphrates and Tigris being the chief scenes of operation. By the discoveries made, the society, under whose auspices the expedition sets forth, hopes to realise pecuniary benefit in the shape of profits from the sale of publications. A proposition is also put forth that the Tiber be diverted from its course in hopes of finding the breastplate of the high priest, and the golden candlesticks, which it is said King Victor Emmanuel would permit, though the Pope, when the idea was before mooted, refused to sanction it. As if these were not sufficient for the time being, an antiquarian enthusiast coolly throws out the suggestion in the leading journal, that a small steam yacht with divers be despatched to the Hellespont to recover the golden censer, scimitar, and bowl, which Xerxes, on the authority of Herodotus, cast into its waters in the presence of two million followers. Truly, the archæologic world has quite a plethora of schemes to choose from, and they are at any rate free from the objections attaching to North Pole discovery, inasmuch that they involve no possible loss of life.

A French paper having spoken of M. le Baron Chaurand, a member of the Rural party in the Assembly, as a Freemason, he has written to the various journals indignantly denying the "hateful calumny." The incident shows the different estimation in which such societies are held in the two countries. Conservative France, however, still believes in the Pope, and the Vatican has never favoured Freemasonry, a bull of excommunication having been published against it in 1738. This, notwithstanding that Mizraim, grandson of Noah, is said to have introduced the craft into Egypt, and St. John is claimed as grand patron of the order. The pastorals of the Catholic bishops in this country also seldom fail to contain a clause inhibiting their flocks from joining any such associations, Freemasonry being usually classed with Ribbonism, Fenianism, and other secret outlaw societies. Since its introduction to England about A.D. 676, the order has, in the face of Papal, and at times kingly interdict, always progressed, many of the chief cathedrals being believed to owe their erection to the craft, who were by special decree exempted from various burdens which bore on common labourers. Freemasonry is now an institution in most European countries, branches are to be found in nearly every English colony, and from the encouragement it receives in high quarters, the probabilities are that a bull of more than ordinary potency will be required to make any impression on its further progress.

Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland, who is perhaps best known by his famous Hans Breitman ballads, and who is also the author of poems of merit in plain English, is about to publish a work on "The English Gipsies and their Language." According to the *Athenæum*, some fifty tales in the original with the translation, and a number of almost unchanged Hindustani words, mostly gathered from the Rommany themselves, attest Mr. Leland's research. A collection of gipsy words which have become incorporated in our language, or English derivatives therefrom, is also added. If Mr. Leland adduces Hindustani and gipsy words strongly analogous, it will be in corroboration of the latter's denominative of themselves as Sintë, and assertion that they come from Sind, *i.e.*, Hindustan. As relating to Bohemian literature in may be mentioned that a popular edition of Mr. George Borrow's works, which treat largely of "The Romany Rye," their manners and religion, is just issued by Mr. Murray, and it will be long ere a more fascinating volume appears than "The Bible in Spain," which has long been an established favourite, forming the second volume in the series.

Mr. Ruskin, Slade Professor of Fine Arts, has chosen Greek Birds as the subject of his lectures this term, a general audience being arranged for the first two Mondays in May. The first lecture will be on "The Swallow," which, classic bird though it be, will be claimed by most of us as more English than Greek, its very name at this season reminding us of the reference in the *Winter Tale* to the golden flowers—

> That come before the swallow dares, and take
> The winds of March with beauty.

Again what a purely English simile is the allusion in "*In Memoriam*" to

> Short swallow-flights of song, that dip
> Their wings . . . and skim away.

The poetical adaptitude of which Mr. Ruskin himself would be the first to appreciate, for brought up in London with scarce any "prospect than that of the brick-walls over the way," the great art critic somewhere hints that to this he owes his love of the beauties o nature. "The Chough," the title of the second lecture, is also very suggestive of that favourite glee, "The Chough and Crow," so that altogether those attending the lay sermons of the eloquent Pre-Raphaelite need not transport themselves in spirit

> Where grew the arts of war and peace,
> Where Delos rose, and Phœbus sprung—

to fully enter into the subject. It will be odd indeed, however, if Mr. Ruskin confine himself to his text, which latter, as in the famous "Notes on the Construction of Sheepfolds" is apt to be considered of wide application.

A leading financier of the period, Mr. Albert, now Baron Grant, *née* Gottheimer, sometime M.P. for Kidderminster, and it is whispered again a candidate for that town, apparently aspires to be considered a patron of art, and has just given 100,000 francs to the widow of Rossini for her husband's inedited works. They will now be published, the Society of Musicians and the Royal Academy of Music dividing the pecuniary benefits accruing from the sale. The public will thus have opportunity of making acquaintance with the famous composer's latest compositions, the last published having been written when Rossini was but thirty-seven, he saying at the time, "An additional success would add nothing to my fame, a failure would injure it"; faithful to which idea, he came forward no more, and towards the close of his career appeared to lose that taste for music which he formerly used to such purpose. Under these circumstances, musical circles will be interested to discover whether the author of *Tancredi* did himself justice by ceasing to publish at so early an age.

English lecturers seem quite the rage in America, and having heard Professor Tyndall, Mr. Froude, Mr. Yates, and Miss Faithfull, beside lesser lights, within the past few months, an agent of the Lecture Association is in London for the purpose of engaging a fresh batch of celebrities. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Bradlaugh ("Iconoclast"), who has announced his determination to again contest Northampton, for a two months' lecturing tour; while Mr. Wilkie Collins and other writers of note are also being negotiated with, so that the American public bid fair to become personally acquainted with our great literary characters to a greater extent than the majority of Englishmen, who seldom have an opportunity of knowing them other than by their published writings.

Earl Russell's long-promised work is announced to appear in one volume on Saturday next. In connection with this it may be of interest to note that the veteran statesman's first literary work, a biography of his illustrious ancestor, Lord William Russell, was published fifty-four years ago, a fact which brings into great prominence the various changes in social and political life which the great Whig leader has witnessed. Now that Spanish affairs are once again inviting attention, we may also observe that the memoirist of Fox and of Moore likewise wrote a tragedy entitled "Don Carlos."

B.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Dodson, the senior member for East Sussex, and lately Chairman of Ways and Means, is, it is stated, to be the Chief Commissioner of the new Railway Board. The right hon. gentleman will, of course have to vacate his seat in Parliament, as the commissioners will be members of a judicial tribunal.

The Welsh clergyman who disappeared from the neighbourhood of Bridgend, Glamorganshire, is the Rev. W. Williams, rector of Llanhary. After much anxious inquiry on the part of his friends and relatives, the rev. gentleman was discovered on a mountain called Gilfachgoch, near Llantrissant. He was in a very exhausted state, having been for three days and nights without food. There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Williams's extraordinary disappearance was the result of mental aberration.

The Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.—The Duke of Edinburgh will preside at the fifty-ninth anniversary festival of the hospital, to be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Monday, May 19.

Mill-hill School.—The friends of this institution will be gratified to learn that Sir John Lubbock, M.P., F.R.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, has consented to preside at the distribution of prizes, and the annual dinner at Mill-hill, on next new foundation day, June 11; and that His Grace the Duke of Argyle, K.G., has promised to preside next year.

Working Men's Club and Institute Union.—A meeting of this institution was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Friday, Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M.P., in the chair. Resolutions were passed advocating the formation of working men's clubs as a matter of the gravest importance; recognising the necessity of a central organisation; and recommending the Union as coming under that description.

A Heavy Sentence for Contempt of Court.—On Saturday morning, Judge Lawson, on taking his seat in the Crown Court County Antrim Assizes at Belfast, called on Mr. MacAleese, the registered proprietor of the *Ulster Examiner and Northern Star*. His lordship then proceeded to pass judgment with regard to the contempt of court committed by the publication in that journal by two articles in reference to the sentence passed on a couple of Roman Catholic rioters. He ordered Mr. MacAleese to pay a fine of 250*l*., and be imprisoned for two months. The court was crowded during the delivery of the judgment.

Shocking Death of a Congregational Minister at Mirfield.—On Saturday quite a gloom was cast over Mirfield by the death of the venerable minister, the Rev. Jas. Cameron, of Hopton, in that parish. The deceased took a relative to Mirfield railway station in a pony carriage, and on returning was thrown out. It is supposed that the animal took fright at the noise made by a passing train, and caused the accident. The deceased gentleman was found in the roadway insensible, and bearing the marks of severe injury. No time was lost in removing Mr. Cameron to his residence, and in obtaining surgical aid. He, however, gradually sank, and died on Saturday.

Consumption of Spirits.—The Excise returns show that in the year 1872 duty was paid on 26,872,183 gallons of home-made spirits for consumption in the United Kingdom as beverage, being an increase of no less than 2,708,539 gallons over the quantity in the preceding year. The quantity for consumption in England was 14,468,803 gallons, an increase of 1,594,071 gallons; in Scotland, 6,452,831 gallons, an increase of 781,354 gallons; and in Ireland, 5,950,549 gallons, an increase of 333,114 gallons. The quantity of foreign and colonial spirits imported into the United Kingdom in 1872 and entered for home consumption there was 9,030,835 proof gallons, an increase of 135,326 gallons over the quantity in the preceding year.

The Great City Forgeries case was again before the Lord Mayor on Friday. Mr. J. E. Stanton, manager of the Continental Bank, gave evidence at considerable length, and the prisoner Noyes was again remanded. It appears that the New York telegram with regard to the valuables seized upon M'Donnell was erroneous. The supposed amount is 70,000 dols., not 70,000*l*. Austin Bidwell, the leading spirit of the conspiracy, is in close custody by the authorities at Havana, preparatory to being sent to London in charge of English police officers.

The Lodger Franchise.—A deputation from the Reformers' Union waited on Mr. Bruce on Friday to urge an alteration in the law affecting the franchise of lodgers, espcially the shortening of the term of residence necessary from twelve to six months, the abolition of the necessity for making a fresh claim every year, and of the disqualification in case of removal. Mr. Bruce pointed out that amendments in the Attorney-General's Bill now before Parliament would meet some of the objections, and other suggestions would be carefully considered. But as it was desirable that the bill should pass, the Government thought they could go no farther at present.

A Doctor on Drinking.—Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent physician, has put forth a positive declaration as to the injurious effects of the habitual use of intoxicating drinks, that must excite the earnest attention of thinking men. Sir Henry says he has long been of opinion that there is no greater cause of evil, moral and physical, in this country, than the use of alcoholic beverages. He explains that by this he does not mean actual drunkenness, but the habitual use of stimulants far short of what is necessary to produce that condition; and this, he says, injures the body and diminishes the mental power to an extent which he thinks few people are aware of. To this indulgence he attributes a large proportion of some of the most painful and dangerous maladies which come under his notice.

Apprenticeship Society.—The half-yearly election of the Society for Assisting to Apprentice the Children of Dissenting Ministers, was held at 18, South-street, Finsbury, on Tuesday, March 25, when the Rev. J. Viney took the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. H. Wilson. The roll was opened at eleven, and closed at twelve o'clock, when the eight candidates at the head of the list were declared duly elected to the benefits of the institution. Suitable reference was made to the loss the society had recently sustained in the death of Mr. Henry Bateman, who was one of the society's first trustees, and for many years one of its most generous supporters. Letters were read by the Rev. I. Vale Mummery, the honorary secretary, which showed the important services rendered by the society to the children of our ministers at the all-important period of life. Thanks were voted to the chairman of the meeting, who expressed the great pleasure he had in being present on that occasion, and said his own mind had been much struck with the fact that the Apprenticeship Society was supplemental to the Congregational School, taking the children up when they had left that institution, and helping them another stage in their journey through life. Thanks were also voted to the secretaries and the gentlemen who had kindly assisted in the business of the day.

Dwellings for the Woring Classes.—A deputation, appointed by the Model Lodging Houses Association, had an interview with the Presiden of the Local Government Board on Monday at Whitehall, to urge upon the board the necessity of immediate legislative action to enlarge the scope of the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwelling Act, 1868, and to render the work of the same more effectual. The deputation was introduced by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, the rector of St. Clement Danes Church. The objects of the deputation were also, in addition to requiring an extension of the above-named Act, to obtain powers to borrow money for the adaptation of dwellings, as there existed a great difficulty in procuring sites for building afresh. Mr. Stansfeld, in reply, said he did not think he had ever received a deputation whose statements he had found it so difficult to answer, and for the reason that he entirely sympathised with the objects the deputation had at heart. It was not possible to exaggerate their importance, but he was uncertain what means would suffice to effect a real and efficient cure for the evils complained of. The right hon. gentleman then went through the suggestions

of the deputation at some length, and said when the time came, which he did not think was at present, for the amendment of those matters, he should be happy to receive suggestions and act upon them.

The Antiquity of Man.—Sir John Lubbock writes in last week's *Nature*:—"I have received a letter from Mr. Edmund Calvert, in which he informs me that his brother, Mr. Frank Calvert, has recently discovered, near the Dardanelles, what he regards as conclusive evidence of the existence of man during the Miocene period. Mr. Calvert had previously sent me some drawings of bones and shells from the strata in question, which Mr. Busk and Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys were good enough to examine for me. He has now met with a fragment of a bone, probably belonging either to the Dinotherium or a Mastodon, on the convex side of which is engraved a representation of a horned quadruped, 'with arched neck, lozenge-shaped chest, long body, straight fore legs, and broad feet.' There are also, he says, traces of seven or eight other figures, which, however, are nearly obliterated. He informs me that in the same stratum he has also found a flint flake, and several bones broken as if for the extraction of marrow. This discovery would not only prove the existence of man in Miocene times, but of man who had already made some progress, at least, in art. Mr. Calvert assures me that he feels no doubt whatever as to the geological age of the stratum from which these specimens are obtained. Of course I am not in a position myself to express any opinion on the subject, but I am sure that the statements of so competent an observer as Mr. Calvert will interest your readers."

The University Boat Race was rowed on Saturday afternoon, between Putney and Mortlake, in the presence of one of the most immense gatherings which ever assembled on such an occasion. The dense fog which enveloped the metropolis early in the day was succeeded by an afternoon of brilliant sunshine, and the scene, both upon the banks of the river and upon the surface of the stream, was as animated as any ever witnessed on the Thames. The start was effected at 2.32, and the lead having been taken by the Light Blues, was maintained throughout the greater part of the contest, Cambridge winning by three lengths and a quarter. The duration of the race was 19 minutes 36 seconds, the shortest on record. In the evening the rival crews were entertained by the Lord Mayor at a banquet at the Mansion House. The *Morning Post* says:—"We hear that the Heads of the two Universities have under serious consideration the propriety of withdrawing the facilities which have hitherto been accorded to the crews engaged in the annual boat-race, these gentlemen having been permitted great latitude in the keeping of their terms. Having regard to this, and to the great increase of betting which has of late sprung up, it has come to be thought the race should either be discontinued altogether, or should, at any rate, be transferred to the Henley course. To show how detrimental the betting spirit is to fair play, it was more than suspected last year that the Cambridge boat was 'got at,' as a bolt was started, affecting Mr. Goldie's rowlock. Again this year it is asserted that a bolt had been tampered with. This was discovered on Friday, and on that night steps were taken to make good the defect."

Gleanings.

People who are always wishing for something new should try neuralgia.

The Statistical Society roughly estimates that English railway property may be bought at 600,000,000*l.*

A Yankee journalist, who is perfectly bald, has offered one thousand dollars for a tale that will make his hair stand on end.

It appears from the speech of the Opposition leader in the debate on the Ministerial crisis, that he pronounces his own name Disrayli (the accent on the second syllable).

A lady asked her doctor if he did not think the small bonnets the ladies wore had a tendency to produce congestion of the brain. "Oh, no," replied the doctor, "women who have brains don't wear them."

A philosopher was asked from whom he received his first lesson in wisdom. He replied, "From the blind, who never take a step until they have first felt the ground in front of them."

A gentleman has offered to subscribe fifty or one hundred pounds towards the completion of a telescope that shall be powerful enough to discover living beings—if existing—in any of the spheres!

A deceased city surgeon adopted an ingenious plan for collecting his fees. He had two bells; when he rang one the servant knew the fee was paid, and bowed the visitor out; when he rang the other, the servant said, "I think, sir, you have forgotten to give Mr. Lock his fee," and did not open the door until the fee was paid.

A lady who superintends a Sunday-school having occasion to interrogate one of her pupils as to the cause of her father's non-attendance at church, received the following innocent reply, prefaced by a little curtsey, "Please mem, father says he isn't coming to church any more; t'parson hollers out so, he can't get a bit of sleep."

Plants as Weather Indicators.—The *Garden* says:—A Prussian horticulturist has made some interesting observations which tend to show the usefulness of certain plants as weather guides. Thus he finds that the different varieties of clover contract their leaves on the approach of rain. When the leaves of chickweed unfold, and its flowers remain erect till midday, fair weather is at hand; but the closing of the flowers of the wood anemone indicates that rain is imminent.

The Premier's "Three Courses."—It was a great joke against Peel that he was constantly in the habit of saying that there were "three courses" open to him. There appeared an amusing squib on this subject years ago in the now defunct *Morning Chronicle*, in the form of a letter to the editor, to this effect:—"Her Majesty is about to give a fancy-dress ball, and I am commanded to attend. I am in a difficulty about the dress in which I should appear. There seem to be three courses open to me—that I should go, first, in some sort of a fancy dress; or, secondly, in an ordinary Court dress; or, thirdly, in no dress at all.—R. P."

Defenders of the Faith.—A new form of argument against the Old Catholics has (the *Swiss Times* says) been introduced in the canton of St. Gall. A number of young women belonging to Tablat have resolved to banish all young men from society who incline to Old Catholic opinions; not only—as they phrase it—will they not marry them, but they will not even dance with them. Such an excommunication is likely to be more effectual than one severely theological, for an earnest reformer could more readily support the anathema of a priest than see his friends carry off all the pretty girls in a ballroom. It is of course to be presumed that the young ladies of Tablat are desirable partners, as otherwise their defence of orthodoxy would take another and less self-mortifying shape.

Mrs. Fawcett on Luxury.—The wife of Professor Fawcett has been lecturing at Birkenhead on "Luxury, its Uses and Abuses." In the course of her lecture, she said that a desire for luxury not only stimulated industry, but was an incentive towards the cultivation of the virtues of prudence and forethought. Had the high wages lately earned by workmen engaged in the coal and iron trades been spent in obtaining better houses, the formation of a fund against a rainy day, and the superior education of children, the money could not have been better disposed of. Proceeding to the second part of her lecture, she said that the use of luxury appeared more important than its abuse. It could not be denied that luxurious habits made slaves of those who indulged too freely in them; resulted in the loss of independence and strength of character, and deadened sympathy towards the misery of others. She was justified, then, in saying that the benefits the use of luxury produced were capable of outweighing the evils its abuse created. Luxury was, therefore, a powerful instrument for the amelioration of the condition of society.

A Reminiscence of Dr. Guthrie.—He was very diligent in visiting, and quite equal to any emergency. One day he came to the door of an Irish Papist, who was determined that the Doctor should not enter his house. "You cannot come in here," said he; "you're not needed nor wanted." "My friend," said the Doctor, "I'm only visiting round my parish to become acquainted with my people, and have called on you—only as a parishioner." "It don't matter," said Paddy, "you shan't come in here"; and with that, lifting the poker, he said, "If you come in here I'll knock yer down." Most men would have retired, or tried to reason; the Doctor did neither, but drawing himself up to his full height, and looking the Irishman fair in the face, he said, "Come now, that too bad! would you strike a man unarmed? Hand me the tongs, and then we shall be on equal terms." The man looked at him for a little in great amazement, and then said, "Och shure, yer a quare man for a minister! come inside"; and, feeling rather ashamed of his conduct, he laid down the poker. The Doctor entered and talked, as he could so well do, in a way both so entertaining and so instructive as to win the admiration of the man, so that when he rose to go Paddy shook his hand warmly, and said, "Be sure, Sir, don't pass my door without giving me a call."—*Fife Herald.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[*A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.*]

BIRTH.

JAMES.—March 24, at Hope Villa, Clifton, Bristol, the wife of the Rev. John James, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COX—TEBBUTT.—March 25, at Bluntisham, Huntingdonshire, by the Rev. F. W. Goadby, M.A., the Rev. Samuel Cox, of Nottingham, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Matthew Tebbutt, Esq., of Bluntisham.

BOLTON—EAMES.—March 25, at Belvoir-street Chapel, by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, Frederick, youngest son of Benjamin Bolton, Wyddial, Buntingford, Herts, to Clara, third daughter of the late W. K. Eames, Stoneygate, Leicester.

REID—BERRY.—March 26, at Headingley-hill Congregational Church, Leeds, by the Rev. A. Reid, of Newcastle, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Byles, B.A., Thomas Wemyss Reid, Ashwood Lodge, Headingley-hill, to Louisa, younger daughter of Benjamin Berry, Sandfield House, Far Headingley.

GALLOWAY—GREEN.—March 26, at Salem Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Francis Henry Galloway, Apperley Bridge, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late John Green, Bradford.

PARKER—SHERRY.—March 27, at the Asylum-road Congregational Church, Peckham, by the Rev. Aaron Buzacott, B.A., George Williams Parker, M.R.C.S. (Lon.), elder son of the late Rev. John H. Parker, of Calcutta, to Maria Mary Ann (Rie), elder daughter of John Pavey Sherry, of Peckham.

DEATHS.

BROWN.—March 22, at his residence, Chapel House, Great Eversden, near Cambridge, the Rev. George William Emans Brown, for sixteen years the devoted pastor of the Congregational Church, Great Eversden, near Cambridge, in his 67th year.

HAYCROFT—March 26, at his residence, 23, Highbury-place, James Haycroft, Esq., aged 73 years. The deceased gentleman was for many years a deacon of Union Chapel, Islington; a member of the Committee of the Home Missionary Society; prominent and active as a member of the Committee of the London Congregational Chapel Building Society; a trustee of Cheshunt College; and also a trustee of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, March 26, 1873.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£37,879,120	Government Debt.	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,934,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	22,879,120
		Silver Bullion	—
	£37,879,120		£37,879,120

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Propr'tor's Capit'l	£14,553,000	Government Securities, (inc. dead weight annuity).	£13,365,532
Rest.	3,787,578		
Public Deposits ..	16,729,878	Other Securities ..	27,109,861
Other Deposits ..	18,758,251	Notes	12,637,800
Seven Day and other Bills	341,738	Gold & Silver Coin	1,007,252
	£54,170,445		£54,170,445

March 27, 1873. Frank May, Deputy Chief Cashier.

How to Dye Silk, Wool, Feathers, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, without soiling the hands. Use Judson's Simple Dyes, eighteen colours, 6d. each, full instructions supplied. Of all chemists. The "Family Herald," Sept. 3, says, "A very slight acquaintance with Judson's Dyes will render their application clear to all."

Kinahan's LL Whisky.—This most celebrated and delicious old mellow spirit is the very cream of Irish Whiskies, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's LL" whisky. Wholesale, 20, Great Titchfield-st., Oxford-st., W.

Holloway's Pills.—Many persons are apt to regard the winter past when a few bright days enliven them, and some are rash enough at once to change warm for lighter clothing. Much risk attends their imprudence, though the inevitable illl-health resulting from it can be readily set aside, by recourse to these purifying and corrective Pills, invaluable to the sickly at all times, and doubly useful at this season, when they cast out the impurities of winter, and fortify the system against the sudden variations and frequent epidemics attending Spring. Holloway's Medicine relaxes the skin, permits free transpiration through its pores, and thus rids it of the irritation and harshness which increasing temperatures make annoying to the nervous and sensitive.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, Mark Lane, Monday, March 31.

We have moderate arrivals of wheat, both English and foreign, for to-day's market. English wheat met a slow sale, the condition of most samples being indifferent, but the good parcels maintained the prices of Monday last. Foreign wheat was in retail demand, at about former prices. The flour trade was quiet, at previous quotations. Millers reduced the nominal top price 3s per sack. Beans, peas, and Indian corn sold slowly, at last week's prices. Malting barley, as well as grinding sorts, were fully as dear. Of oats we have moderate arrivals. The demand ruled quiet, and only best qualities supported last week's prices. Inferior parcels, ex ship, were 3d. to 6d. per qr. lower. At the ports of call few cargoes are for sale, and we repeat last week's quotations.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr.			Per Qr.	
	s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat—			Peas—		
Essex and Kent, red	59	to 62	Grey	33	to 35
Ditto new	50	57	Maple	38	41
White	58	66	White	36	40
„ new ..	50	57	Boilers	36	40
Foreign red ..	59	62	Foreign	37	39
„ white ..	64	67			
			Rye—	36	38
Barley—					
English malting	31	35	Oats—		
Chevalier	42	49	English feed ..	21	25
Distilling	32	35	„ potato ..	26	31
Foreign	29	51	Scotch feed ..	—	—
			„ potato ..	—	—
Malt—			Irish Black ..	18	20
Pale	66	74	„ White ..	18	20
Chevalier	—	—	Foreign feed ..	16	20
Brown	55	60			
			Flour—		
Beans—			Town made ..	50	57
Ticks	31	33	Best country households ..	44	47
Harrow	33	35	Norfolk & Suffolk	38	42
Small	—	—			
Egyptian	32	34			

BREAD, Monday, March 31.—The prices in the Metropolis are, for Wheaten Bread, per 4lbs. loaf, 7½d. to 8d. Household Bread, 6½d. to 7d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, March 31.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 7,262 head. In the corresponding week in 1872 we received 16,009; in 1871, 13,494; in 1870, 8,111; in 1869, 11,929; and in 1868, 3,694 head. In the cattle trade to-day there has been much depression. The supply of stock has been more than equal to requirements, and prices have given way. From our own grazing districts the receipt of beasts have been less extensive, but the quality has been good. In all breeds sales have progressed slowly, the best Scots and crosses selling at 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d. per 8 lbs. On the foreign side of the market there have been 64 Christiana, 138 Dutch, 428 Gottenburg, 226 Corunna, and 205 Oporto. Values of such have been irregular, with only a moderate business doing. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we have received about 1,200; from

Lincoln about 100, from other parts of England about 200, from Scotland 41, and from Ireland 120 head. A rather larger supply of sheep has been in the pens. With a dull market prices have declined 4d. per 8lbs., and the best Downs and half-breds in the wool have sold at 7s. 4d. to 7s. 6d., and ditto shorn at 6s. per 8lbs. Calves have been quiet, and without change. Pigs have sold at about late rates. At Deptford there have been 145 beasts from Hamburg.

Per 8lbs., to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	4	4	to 4	8	Pr. coarse wooled	7	2	7	4
Second quality .	4	10	5	2	PrimeSouthdown	7	4	7	6
Prime large oxen	5	6	5	8	Lge.coarse calves	4	4	5	0
Prime Scots . .	5	8	5	10	Prime small	5	6	6	0
Coarse inf. sheep	5	0	6	0	Large hogs . .	3	10	4	4
Second quality .	6	6	6	10	Neat sm. porkers	4	8	5	0

Lamb, 7s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, March 31.—There were fair supplies of meat, which changed hands slowly at the quotations annexed.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef .	3	0	to 3	8	Inferior Mutton	3	8	to 4	4
Middling do. .	3	8	4	4	Middling do. .	4	8	5	0
Prime large do.	4	8	5	0	Prime do. . .	5	2	5	8
Prime small do.	5	0	5	4	Large pork . .	3	8	4	4
Veal	4	8	5	6	Small do. .	4	8	5	4

PROVISIONS, Monday, March 31.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 50 firkins butter, and 3,643 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 22,638 packages butter, 734 bales and 1,107 boxes bacon. Butter continues to meet a slow sale, with a downward tendency in prices. Bacon has met a slow sale, without any alteration in prices. Lard moves but slowly, at the late advance. Best Waterford bladdered, 80s. free on board, kegs 66s. free on board.

HOPS.—Borough, Monday, March 31.—During the past week a considerable increase in the demand for the last growth has been noticeable, particularly for the best sorts, and several large parcels have changed hands at full prices. Our market has, therefore, assumed a much firmer tone, and a continuance of the demand would have the effect of enhancing prices. Continental markets are quiet. Mid and East Kent, 5*l.* 5s., 6*l.* 6s., to 7*l.* 7s.; Weald of Kent, 5*l.*, 5s., 5*l.* 12s. to 6*l.* 10s.; Sussex, 5*l.* 5s., 5*l.* 12s. to 6*l.*; Farnham and country, 5*l.* 12s. to 7*l.*

POTATOES.—Borough and Spitalfields, Monday, March 31.—The better descriptions of potatoes continue in demand, and show a further improvement in value. There is a good show of foreign of medium and inferior quality, on rather easier terms. Best Kent Regents, 200s. to 260s. per ton; Essex and other Regents, 140s. to 200s.; Best Rocks, 120s. to 140s. per ton.

SEED, Monday, March 31.—There was a fair supply of English cloverseed; good and secondary qualities were purchased more freely, and prices for these sorts were well supported. There was rather more doing in French samples, and the finest parcels slightly dearer. Choice white samples were taken steadily, at fully as much money. Trefoil met a moderate sale at former prices for all good qualities. Nothing passing in either white or brown mustardseed to alter the quotations of this article. Canaryseed was taken off in small lots, at no change in any sort. Grasses generally sold freely, at the full values of last week.

WOOL, Monday, March 31.—In the wool market there has been an absence of activity since the close of the public sales of colonial wool, and prices have been unaltered. English wool has been dealt in to a very moderate extent.

OIL, Monday, March 31.—Linseed oil has been steady. Rape has been in improved request. For other oils there has been a moderate demand.

TALLOW, Monday, March 31.—The tallow trade is quiet, and prices show very little change. P. Y. C. is quoted at 43s. 6d. for new, and 43s. for old. Rough fat 2s. 1d. per 8lbs.

COAL, Monday, March 31.—Wallsend, Hetton, 32s. 6d.; hitto Caradoc, 32s. 9d.; ditto Harton, 31s.; ditto Tees, 32s. 9d. Ships at market, 61; sold, 57.

Advertisements.

Patronised by the CROWN PRINCESS of PRUSSIA, the SULTAN of TURKEY, and the NAWAB NAZIM of BENGAL.

SEWING MACHINES,

From £2 2s. to £25.

The only Establishments in London where the opportunity is afforded of inspecting and comparing every description of

SEWING MACHINES.

It is absurdly claimed for almost every Sewing Machine, whatever description, that it is superior to all others, for all purposes.

SMITH and CO., having no interest in selling any particular Machine, are enabled to recommend impartially the one best suited for the work to be done, and offer this GUARANTEE to their Customers:—Any Machine sold by them may be EXCHANGED after one month's trial, for any other kind, without charge for use.

SMITH & Co., 69, EDGWARE ROAD,

AND

4, CHARLES STREET, SOHO, LONDON.

WANTED.—A middle-aged Widow Lady, without family, REQUIRES a religious middle-aged married couple as COACHMAN and COOK. Wages, £30, all found.—Alpha, post-office, Ascott, Enstone, Oxon.

TO BE SOLD.—The Seats, Lecturer's Table, President's Box, and all the necessary FITTINGS complete for a LECTURE-HALL 46 ft. long by 26 ft. 6 in. wide. The above are in good condition, and would be sold cheap. A plan showing arrangement will be forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.—Application to be made to George Rake, Esq., Architect, Portsea, Hants.

SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED for NON-FORFEITABLE LIFE ASSURANCES by Monthly premiums. Terms liberal.—Apply, Wilfred A. Bowser, Actuary and Secretary, London and County Provident Institution, 7, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

WHY NOT?

SINCE THERE IS NO RISK,

EXPENSE, or

OBLIGATION OF ANY KIND

INVOLVED IN ACCEPTING

A FREE TRIAL IN YOUR OWN HOME

OF THE BEST SEWING MACHINE for

HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES ever made, and since

YOU ARE NOT ASKED

TO BUY, but

ONLY

TO TRY this MACHINE,

WHY NOT

ORDER AT ONCE the

WILLCOX AND GIBBS'

SILENT SEWING MACHINE to be sent to you on these conditions,

CARRIAGE PAID?

NO RISK.

THERE IS NO RISK—

BECAUSE THE MACHINE CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER; but even should it be injured,

NO CHARGE IS MADE for the damage done. Moreover,

THERE IS NO DANGER of destroying the fabric which the Machine sews,

AS HAPPENS SO FREQUENTLY with the more complicated Machines, as well as with

THE RUBBISH SOLD AS CHEAP HAND-MACHINES.

NO EXPENSE.

THERE IS NO EXPENSE—

BECAUSE THERE IS NO CHARGE MADE FOR CARRIAGE:

BECAUSE THERE IS NO CHARGE MADE for the use of the Machine,

WHETHER IT IS KEPT OR RETURNED:

BECAUSE THERE IS NO CHARGE MADE should injury be done to the Machine (as stated above).

NO OBLIGATION.

THERE IS NO OBLIGATION TO BUY THE MACHINE.

THERE IS NO OBLIGATION TO BUY, or

EVEN TO TRY,

ANY OTHER MACHINE IF THE ONE TRIED SHOULD NOT BE APPROVED.

THERE IS NO OBLIGATION TO PAY FOR, or

IN ANY WAY RECOGNISE, HAVING HAD THE MONTH'S TRIAL AND USE OF THE MACHINE.

WILLCOX AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO.,

150, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.
135, REGENT STREET, W. } LONDON.
16, CROSS STREET, ROYAL EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.

AGENTS IN ALL TOWNS.

NORLAND-SQUARE, NOTTING-HILL. A VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as the "Notting-hill and Bayswater Proprietary School," suitable for Scholastic, Ecclesiastical, or other purposes. Lomax and Flexman will SELL BY AUCTION, on the Premises, on Wednesday, April 23rd, at Two o'Clock precisely, in one lot, the above property, comprising a Dwelling-house, No. 53, Norland-square, containing seventeen rooms; the newly-erected and spacious School Hall, capable of containing 600 persons, with large playgrounds; also, the Beneficial Lease of the Dwelling-house No. 1, Norland-place, the whole of the value of £400 per annum, and all the Fixtures, Fittings, and School Furniture. May be viewed, and particulars had, of Messrs. Jenkins and Price, Solicitors, 5, Tavistock-street, Strand; at the Auction Mart, Token-house-yard, E.C.; on the Premises; and at the Auctioneer's Offices, 8, Orchard-street, Portman-square, W.

HOME and SCHOOL for the SONS and ORPHANS of MISSIONARIES, BLACKHEATH.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS and FRIENDS of the above Institution will be held at the SCHOOL HOUSE, BLACKHEATH, on Thursday Evening, April 3.

H. W. DOBELL, Esq., will take the Chair at Seven o'clock. Several ministers, missionaries, and other gentlemen will address the meeting.

JOSEPH MULLENS, E. B. UNDERHILL, } Honorary Secretaries.

PETITION! PETITION! PETITION!

Friends of Women's Suffrage are earnestly exhorted to aid the cause by collecting signatures for the petitions to be presented to Parliament in favour of Mr. Jacob Bright's Bill. Written petitions ready for signature, and printed forms for the collection of additional signatures, will be supplied on application to Miss BECKER, 28, Jackson's-row, Albert-square, Manchester.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX,

Head Master—

RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond.; Member of the Council of the Philological Society, &c., &c.

Vice-Master—

Rev. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Member of the London Mathematical Society, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Logic in Airedale College, Bradford, &c.

Assistant Masters—

A. H. SCOTT WHITE, Esq., B.A., Prizeman in Anglo-Saxon and Early English of Univ. Coll., London.

JAMES H. MURRAY, Esq., F.E.I.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society, one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, Author of "The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland," &c., &c.

JAMES NETTLESHIP, Esq., B.A., Scholar and Prizeman of Christ's Coll., Camb.; 2nd Class Classical Tripos, 1866.

Lady Resident—Miss COOKE.

The SUMMER TERM commences Thursday, the 24th April, 1873.

For Prospectuses and further information, apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—MONTMORENCY HOUSE, Harley-road, St. John's Wood.

Principals—Mademoiselle AUGER (Parisienne Diplomée) and Miss OWEN, assisted by English, French, and German Resident Governesses, and first-class Visiting Masters.

Referees—Rev. Johnson Barker, B.A., LL.B.; Rev. R. Drummond, D.D.; Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B.; Rev. William Marshall, M.A.; Rev. David Thomas, D.D., Editor of the "Homilist"; and Parents of Pupils.

EASTER TERM will commence April 28th.

HYDROPATHY!—JACKSON HOUSE, MATLOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE.

Resident Proprietors and Managers—Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE BARTON.

The house is replete with every convenience for the full prosecution of the Hydropathic System, and possesses a high character for cleanliness and comfort. Jackson House, from its sheltered position and internal arrangement, is eminently adapted for pursuing the system during the autumn and winter months.

Terms—from 23s. to 30s. per week.
Prospectuses on application.

EDUCATION.—DR. MARTIN REED, of HURST COURT, ORE, HASTINGS, Boards and Educates the Sons of Gentlemen.

Terms—Fifty to One Hundred Guineas.

NONCONFORMIST GRAMMAR SCHOOL, BISHOP STORTFORD, HERTS.

TWO SCHOLARSHIPS will be offered for competition to Boarders entering the School after Easter next—(1) value £18, for boys between fourteen and sixteen years of age; (2) value £12, for boys under fourteen years of age.—For particulars, apply to the Head Master, Rev. R. Alliott, B.A., East of England Nonconformist School Company (Limited).

STROUD LADIES' COLLEGE, BEECHES' GREEN, STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals—The Misses HOWARD.

SUMMER TERM will begin Thursday, May 1st.

36, HILLDROP-ROAD, LONDON, N.

LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by the Misses HEWITT, assisted by superior English and Foreign Masters.

VICTORIA VILLA, FINCHLEY, N.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, Conducted by Mrs. WASHINGTON WILKS. The course of instruction embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, with the French and German Languages; also Piano, Singing, and Drawing taught by competent Masters.

TETTENHALL COLLEGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

HEAD MASTER.

ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A., Lond. (Gold Medalist in Classics); late Andrews' Scholar, and First Prizeman in Higher Senior Mathematics, of University College, London; Fellow of University College, London.

SECOND MASTER.

JAMES SHAW, Esq., Peel Exhibitioner, Queen's University, Ireland; and First of First Class in Classical Honours at the First B.A. Examination, London University.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

MARTIN F. SHORT, Esq., B.A., and Prizeman of Corp. Christi College, Cambridge, Classics and English Language.
JOSEPH K. BARNES, Esq., English and Chemistry.
HENRY TAYLOR, Esq., English.
HERMANN POMNITZ, Esq., Certificated by the Imperial Prussian Government, and by the University of Paris, Music and Foreign Languages.
ARCHIBALD GUNN, Esq., Student Royal Academy of Arts, London, Drawing.
Resident Lady Matron, Miss BAYLIS.

Applications to Head Master, or to the Hon. Sec., S. DICKINSON, Esq., Wolverhampton.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY, 16, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at CANNON-STREET HOTEL, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 25th day of April, 1873, for the purpose of ELECTING TWO DIRECTORS in the place of Benjamin Evans, Esq., and Daniel Pratt, Esq., deceased. The Chair will be taken at Six o'clock precisely.

(By order of the Board)
JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

March 29, 1873.

THE COAL CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION (Limited). Registered under the Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liabilities of the members is limited to the amount of their Shares. Capital, £500,000, in 500,000 Shares of £1 each, with powers to increase. FIRST ISSUE, £50,000, in 50,000 Shares of £1 each. No money required on application. Payment, 10s. on allotment. Balance as required. The co-operative principle is the leading feature of this Association, and for every Share the Subscriber will be entitled to be supplied with one ton of Coals per annum at cost price, as per Prospectus. Subscribers may regulate their applications for Shares by the number of tons they annually consume. Shareholders may transfer to others their rights to receive Coal on same terms. Shares transferable.

DIRECTORS.

Lt.-Colonel Trevenen Holland, C.B., Tremayne, Upper Norwood.
E. P. Bisshopp Smith, Esq., Thames Parade, Pimlico, S.W.
Capt. R. C. Mayne, R.N., C.B., 80, Chester-square, S.W.
Capt. Selwyn, R.N., 16, Gloucester-crescent, W.
P. Edinger, Esq., Tredegar-road, Bow, E.
Alfred Baker, Esq., 7, Albert-road, Upper Lewisham-road, S.E.
A. H. Cockerton, Esq., Coningham House, Uxbridge-road, W.
A C. Brice, Esq., 20, Blessington-road, Lee, S.E.

SOLICITORS—Messrs, Upton, Johnson, Upton, and Budd, Austin-friars, E.C.

BANKERS.

National Provincial Bank of England and all its Branches.
London and County Bank, London, and all its Branches.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—John Brunton, Esq., M. Inst C.E., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., No. 13A, Great George-street, Westminster.

AUDITORS—Messrs. James and Edwards, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C.

SECRETARY—J. E. Cowan, Esq.

Temporary Offices—3, Salter's Hall-court, Cannon-street, London.

The Directors having now provided for the supply of good house and steam inland Coal, and having also arrangements in progress for the supply of sea-borne Coal, in terms of their prospectus, hereby give notice that the list of applications for the first issue of shares will close for town on Saturday, 5th, and for country on Monday, 7th April.

By Order,
J. E. COWAN, Secretary.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Coal Consumers' Association (Limited)

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me, whenever a Depot is decided on for the supply of this District, the number of Shares against my signature, and I agree then to accept such Shares and to pay when requested the sum due in respect of such Shares, and I authorise you to place my name on the Register of Members.

Name in full.....
Signature .....
Profession .....
Residence .....
No. of Shares .....

THE LONDON AND GENERAL PERMANENT

LAND, BUILDING, AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

Shares, £40. Monthly Subscription, 5s. Entrance Fee 1s. per Share.

337, STRAND, W.C.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lichfield.
Thomas Hughes, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
The Hon. H. F. Cowper, M.P.

CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS

Thomas Hughes, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

Large or small sums received on deposit, repayable at short notice. Shares may be taken at any time—no back payments.

Money ready to be advanced on Freehold or Leasehold Security.

MR. COOKE BAINES, SURVEYOR and VALUER, PREPARES and NEGOTIATES COMPENSATION CLAIMS for Property Compulsorily taken for Railways and other Improvements, and also Values property for every purpose.—26, Finsbury-place, Moorgate-street, E.C.

Mutual Assurance without Mutual Liability.
Policies Payable in Lifetime.
Non-Forfeiture Policies by Limited Payments.
Settlement Policies.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL:—A QUARTER OF A MILLION.

OFFICES:—4, QUEEN STREET PLACE, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

George Thomas Dale, Esq., Bayswater.
William Sutton Gover Esq., 4, Queen-street-place, City.
John Middleton Hare, Esq., Forest Hill.
Fountain John Hartley, Esq., Addle-street, City.
William George Lemon, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
Henry Potter Olney, Esq., Fountain-court, Aldermanbury. City.
William Smith, Esq., Upper Norwood.
Edward Bean Underhill, Esq., LL.D., Hampstead.

MANAGING DIRECTOR AND ACTUARY.
William Sutton Gover, Esq., F.S.S., F.I.A

SUB-MANAGER.
John Wilkinson Fairey, Esq.

REPORT.

The 17th year has been one of satisfactory progress and solid prosperity.

The new business of the year consisted of 1,934 policies, assuring £320,319, producing a new annual income of £9,820.

The mortality of the year comprised 172 deaths, on which the amount paid, together with bonuses, was £28,487 18s. 1d.

There were also 20 claims for matured policies, on which the amount paid, together with the bonuses, was £2,155 8s. 4d.

The amount paid in the year for the surrender of policies was £1,777.

The amount laid by in the year, £36,307.

The business in force is 17,009 policies, assuring £2,930,210, the annual premium income thereon being £93,998.

The amount paid for death claims and bonuses in seventeen years, under 1,173 policies, is £187,558.

The accumulated fund is now increased to £273,073.

On the foregoing statistics it may be observed that the amount and quality of the new assurances in a year of general depression in life assurance business are satisfactory, and that the low rate of mortality is an evidence of the cautious selection and high class of the lives assured.

That the amount laid by is greater than in any former year.

That few offices at the same age have had so large a business in force.

That the distribution of nearly £190,000 under the head of death claims and bonuses, has afforded a practical illustration of the benefits of life assurance in every part of the country.

The accumulated fund is ample in amount for the liabilities of the Company.

The securities of the Company have been carefully examined by the auditors.

It remains for the large body of Policyholders to introduce their friends and neighbours as insurers during the current year.

May, 1872.

JOHN BENNETT'S WATCHES, 65 and 64, Cheapside.

John Bennett's Gold Presentation Watches, 20 guineas, 30 guineas, 40 guineas.
John Bennett's ladies' gold keyless watches, from 10 guineas.
John Bennett's silver watches, with keyless action, from six guineas.
John Bennett's gold keyless half-chronometers, from 30 to 40 guineas.
John Bennett's silver half-chronometers from 16 to 25 guineas.
John Bennett's half-chronometers are compensated for variations of temperature, adjusted in positions, and need no key.
John Bennett's English hall-clocks, chiming the quarters, from 30 guineas.
John Bennett's richly gilt drawing-room clocks, classic designs.
John Bennett's marble dining-room clocks, with antique bronzes.
John Bennett's 18-carat hall-marked chains and choice jewellery.
John Bennett's clock and watch manufactory, 65 and 64, Cheapside.
In return for a £10 note, free and safe, per post, one of Bennett's lady's gold watches, perfect for time, beauty, and workmanship, with keyless action, air-tight, and damp-tight. Gold chains at manufacturer's prices, post-office order.—John Bennett, 65 and 64, Cheapside.

G. SULLY'S PRIVATE AND COMMERCIAL BOARDING HOUSE and FAMILY HOTEL, 23, EUSTON-road, KING'S CROSS (Corner of Belgrave-street), LONDON. Opposite the Midland and Great Northern, and close to the London and North-Western Termini; also the King's Cross Station of the Metropolitan Railway. Beds from 1s. 6d. Breakfast or Tea 1s. 3d. Attendance 9d. Trains and omnibuses to all parts of the City continually.

EXTRACT FROM VISITORS' BOOK.

"Every attention and very comfortable."
"The House comfortable and all things done well."
"Everything very satisfactory and charges moderate."
"Every comfort and attention; very homely."
"A first-class home at cheap rates."

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 37, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, W.C Beds, from 1s. 6d. Plain Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.

See Testimonials, of which there are a thousand in the Visitors' Book.

"We are more than satisfied; we are truly delighted to find in London so quiet and comfortable a domicile. We shall certainly highly recommend Shirley's to all our friends."—J. ROBERTS, Bourne.

"As on all previous visits, I can testify that this is the most comfortable home I find when away from home."—W. B HARVEY, Frome.

"After visiting various places in England, I have come to consider Shirley's (in view of its combining the greatest comfort and respectability, with the most moderate charges) as the Temperance Hotel *par excellence*."—J. K. KARCHER, Toronto, C.W.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, 309, Regent Street. —LENT.—Fuel: what shall we burn! New and important Lecture, by Professor Gardner.—The Worlds above: New Astronomical Lecture, by Mr. King, with Spectral and Dioramic Effects, by Dr. Croft.—Hide and Seek: New Comical and Character Entertainment, by Mr Percy Vere.—How Jane Conquest rang the Bell, by Mrs. Oswald Hughes, with Splendid Effects. Many other entertainments. Admission, 1s. Open twice daily, 12 to 5, and 7 to 10.

THE "ARCHIMEDEAN" LAWN MOWER is the only machine that cuts long or wet grass (as well as short and dry) without clogging. Warranted to give satisfaction. Delivered carriage free to all stations. Prices and Testimonials post free on application.

THE "ARCHIMEDEAN" LAWN MOWER is "the quickest, most simple, and most efficient Mower ever used."—Gardener's Chronicle.

THE "ARCHIMEDEAN" LAWN MOWER is especially adapted for Cutting Slopes, Steep Embankments, Under Shrubs, and close up to Trees, &c.

THE "ARCHIMEDEAN" LAWN MOWER is extremely light in draught, simple in construction, and not likely to get out of order.

THE "ARCHIMEDEAN" LAWN MOWER
WILLIAMS and CO. (Limited),
Manufacturers and Patentees, 33, King William-street, London.
SELLING AGENTS—JOHN G. ROLLINS and CO., Old Swan Wharf, Thames-street, London.
WALTER CARSON and SONS, La Belle Sauvage-yard Ludgate-hill, London; and 21, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

TINTARA VINEYARD, ADELAIDE, S.A.

The "Tintara" Wine is guaranteed quite pure, and not fortified in the least degree. It is grown on ironstone soil, and possesses high tonic properties. It is more generous by about 9° than the finest clarets, and does not develope acidity. In character it is warm, nourishing, and sustaining, and, as an invalid's pure wine, is of the highest class.

Sole Consignee, P. B. BURGOYNE, 50, Old Broad-street London, E.C. Price lists forwarded on application.

COALS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICES.—Hetton or Lambton, 39s.; Hartlepool, 38s.; best Wigan, 36s.; best Silkstone, 36s.; new Silkstone, 35s.; best Clay Cross, 36s.; Primrose, 34s.; Derby Bright, 34s.; Barnsley, 34s.; Kitchen, 31s.; Hartley, 31s.; Cobbles, 30s.; Nuts, 29s.; Steam, 30s.; Coke, 28s. per 12 sacks. Net cash. Delivered thoroughly screened. Depôts, Highbury and Highgate, N.; Kingsland, E.; Beauvoir Wharf, Kingsland-road; Great Northern Railway Stations, King's-cross and Holloway; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park-basin.

COALS.—GEORGE J. COCKERELL and Co., Coal Merchants to the Queen and to the Royal Family. Best Wall's-end, 39s.; best Inland, 36s.; best Coke, 28s. Cash prices—Central Office, 13, Cornhill; West End Office, next Grosvenor Hotel, Pimlico.

EDWARD WADSWORTH, ORGAN BUILDER, ALBERT-SQUARE, MANCHESTER, estimates for New Instruments, Enlargements, and Tuning on application.

ALASKA DIAMONDS, a newly-discovered transparent Carbonised Quarts, equal in brilliancy to the real diamond, mounted on the Oroide Gold, will wear a lifetime. Cluster Rings, 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.; Earring, 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.; Brooch, 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.; Lockets, 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.; Sleeve Links, 7s. 6d.; Shirt Studs, 6s.; Scarf Pins, 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; Single-stone Rings, 5s. 6d. Size of finger obtained by cutting hole in card. Crosses, 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. Price List free.—W. HOLT, 35, All Saints-road, Westbourne Park, London, W.

KELLY'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS, as manufactured for Her Majesty, are the only instruments of English manufacture that received any award at the Paris and Dublin Exhibitions. A liberal allowance to the clergy.—11, Charles-street, Berners-street. Price lists free. Secondhand Pianos for sale.

HARMONIUMS, by GILBERT L. BAUER. Improved ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, suitable for CHURCH AND CHAPEL SERVICES,
Concert Rooms, Private Families, &c., &c. Price Lists on application, at the Cumberland Works, 49, Tottenham-street, London, W.

MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION, 1872. LYONS EXHIBITION, 1872. (GOLD MEDALS.)

First Prizes awarded to LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of MEAT for best quality.

CAUTION.—None genuine without Baron Liebig's, the Inventor's, signature. Ask for Liebig Company's Extract.

DR. ROBERTS'S OINTMENT, called the POOR MAN'S FRIEND, is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, and a certain cure for Ulcerated Sore Legs, if of twenty years' standing, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Ulcers, Scorbutic Eruptions, Pimples in the Face, Weak and Inflamed Eyes, Piles and Fistula, Gangrene, and is a specific for those Eruptions which sometimes follow Vaccination. Sold in Pots 13½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each.

DR. ROBERTS'S PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ, or ALTERATIVE PILLS, proved by sixty years' experience an invaluable remedy for that distressing complaint called Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They are one of the best alteratives ever compounded for purifying the blood and assisting Nature in all her operations. They are efficacious also in Rheumatism, and form a mild and superior Family Aperient that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in Boxes at 13½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Sold by the Proprietors, BEACH and BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, BRIDPORT, and by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—The approach of spring indicates the necessity of medicine to purify the blood and strengthen the system against the effects of change of weather, and the advent of summer. KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS being composed of vegetable matter, chiefly acting on the fluids, will be found the best spring medicine that can be used.

Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box,

FIELD'S PATENT "OZOKERIT" CANDLES.

ONE SHILLING PER POUND.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

S. YOUNG'S HALF-GUINEA TROUSERS, warranted all wool and properly shrunk. Samples, Directions for Self-Measure, Illustrated Designs, and Price Lists Free by Post.

S. YOUNG, 135 and 136, High Holborn, London.

S. YOUNG'S NEW SPRING GOODS, consisting of the choicest patterns and designs of the most eminent manufacturers, the new stripes, checks, and plaid trouserings, blue worsted diagonals and elastic coatings, fancy vestings, &c. Samples and designs post free.

S. YOUNG, 135 and 136, High Holborn, London.

REMOVING or WAREHOUSING FURNITURE, &c., application should be made to the BEDFORD PANTECHNICON COMPANY (Limited) for their Prospectus. Removals effected by large railway vans. Estimates free. Advances made if required. Address Manager, 194, Tottenham-court-road, W.C.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS FOR SPRING, 1873.—Twelve beautiful varieties for Open Garden, &c., including double German Aster, and Ten-Week Stocks, Sweet Peas, Mignonette, and Scarlet Linum. With full cultural directions and descriptive labels, post free, 14 Penny Stamps. Twenty-five and Fifty Varieties, 26 and 50 stamps.

DANIELS BROTHERS, Seed Growers, Norwich.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.—TIDMAN and SON beg to announce their REMOVAL from Wormwood-street to 21, WILSON-STREET, FINSBURY, London, E.C., where all communications should be addressed.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT, extracted from the "foaming billows," has been analysed by Dr. Hassall and other eminent chemists, who strongly recommend it as very superior to the rock and other salts previously used. It is the only efficient substitute for sea-bathing.—Tidman and Son, removed from Wormwood-street to 21, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT, for producing a real sea bath in your own room. May be used warm tepid, or cold. Five ounces should be added to each gallon of water.—Sold by Chemists and Druggists, in bags and boxes of 7 lb., 14lb., 28 lb, 56 lb., and 1 cwt. Beware of imitations.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT, used daily, produces astonishing effects in cases of debility, lassitude, &c. It invigorates more effectively and naturally than any other remedy. Sold in bags and boxes by all Chemists and Druggists. N.B.—Particularly see that each packet bears our trade mark.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT supplies the very want of the age, presenting to every one the pleasures of sea bathing without the necessity of a residence on the coast. Baths prepared with this salt may always be obtained at the Argyll Baths, Argyll-place, Regent-street, and 5, New Broad-street.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT is not merely a healthful luxury, but has produced really wonderful effects in many cases of glandular swellings, rheumatic affections, neuralgia, sprained joints, &c.—Sold by Chemists and Druggists. Beware of imitations.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT, used daily, immensely benefits weakly infants, strengthening the limbs, developing the muscles, and invigorating the whole system. It greatly assists in forming a sound constitution. Sold by Chemists and Druggists. Beware of imitations.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT should be used in every nursery. Its wonderful strengthening powers are there exhibited in the most striking manner. For very young children the bath should be tepid. Sold in bags and boxes by Chemists and Druggists. N.B.—Particularly see that each packet bears our trade mark.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT is superior to any other preparation in the world, as by the process employed in its manufacture all the medicinal and invigorating properties of sea-water, eliminated in other cases by the ordinary operations of refining and purifying, are retained in full activity.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT effectually relieves tender feet. They should be bathed night and morning with a solution prepared by dissolving five or six ounces of the salt in a gallon of cold water. Sold by Chemists and Druggists. Beware of imitations.—Tidman and Son, 21, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.—When purchasing this celebrated article, assure yourself of its verity by seeing that every package bears our well-known trade mark—a bag, on which are the words, "Tidman's Sea Salt."—Tidman and Son, 21, Wilson-street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

THE COAL TAR PILL (WRIGHT'S PILULA CARBONIS DETERGENS).—They act doubly—cleansing, at the same time disinfecting. A boon o the rich and poor.

THE COAL TAR PILL (WRIGHT'S PILULA CARBONIS DETERGENS).—From their purifying qualities these Pills cannot be too highly recommended to Females. They correct sickness of the stomach, cure headache, and are the best known remedy for those painful affections—Hemorrhoids (piles).

THE COAL TAR PILL (WRIGHT'S PILULA CARBONIS DETERGENS). — They sweeten the breath, give quietude to the nerves, regulate the liver, the stomach, the kidneys; restore sleep, and give new strength to the failing system. Sensation after Taking—An agreeable warmth along the mucous membrane; a sound, refreshing sleep that night. After effects—A jolly, exuberant feeling. In boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each. Sold by all Chemists. W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London, Manufacturers of the celebrated Coal Tar Soap (Wright's Sapo Carbonis Detergens).

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'S

"CHERRY TOOTH PASTE"

Greatly excels all other preparations for the Teeth.

"AGUA AMARELLA"

Restores the Human Hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age.

"TOILET and NURSERY POWDER"

Beautifully perfumed and guaranteed pure.

ASK for JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S, and see that you have none other than their *genuine* Articles.

Sold by all respectable

CHEMISTS and PERFUMERS.

Wholesale, Angel-passage, 93, Upper Thames-street, London.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS,

Soda, Potass, Seltzer, Lemonade, Lithia, and for GOUT, Lithia & Potass.

CORKS BRANDED "R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN," and every label bears their trade mark. Sold everywhere, and Wholesale of R. Ellis & Son, Ruthin, North Wales. London Agents:—W. Best and Son, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

The Ladies are respectfully solicited to make a trial of the

GLENFIELD STARCH,

which they will find to be far superior to any other Starch for dressing Laces, Linens, &c.

It is now used in all Laundries, from the cottage to the palace, and when once tried is found to be indispensable.

When you ask for Glenfield Starch, see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted for the sake of extra profits.

CLARK'S PATENT STEEL NOISELESS SHUTTERS.—Self-coiling, fire and thief-proof. Can be adapted to any window or other opening. Prospectuses free.—CLARK and CO., Sole Patentees, Rathbone-place, W.; Paris, Manchester, Liverpool, and Dublin.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

PULVERMACHER'S Improved Patent GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, BATTERIES, and ACCESSORIES. Price from 2s. and upwards.

Reliable evidence in proof of the unrivalled efficacy of these appliances in Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Deafness, Head and Tooth Ache, Paralysis, Liver Complaints, Cramps, Spasms, Nervous Debility, Functional Disorders, &c., is given in the Pamphlet, "GALVANISM NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY."

Apply at PULVERMACHER'S Galvanic Establishment, 194, Regent-street, London, W., where Pamphlet and full Price List can be obtained, post free.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,

HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES, CHILDREN, and INFANTS.

DINNEFORD AND CO.,

172, New Bond-street, London, and of all Chemists.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO ONE SHOULD BE WITHOUT THE BLOOD PURIFIER.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the great purifier of the blood, it effects the most salutary changes in disease; cures scrofula, scorbutic disorders, chronic sore eyes, rheumatism, piles, liver complaints, erysipelas, all blotches and eruptions of the skin, it removes every impurity of the blood, and all humours and morbid collections of the body, in short, it acts like a charm. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 0d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 1 .s. 0d. Pills and Ointment, each in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by post for 15, 36, and 60 stamps, Sold by all Druggists. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet-street, London. Get the red and blue wrapper with the old Dr.'s head in the centre.

CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.

Opiates, Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs, and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR as the true remedy.

SELECT TESTIMONIAL.

Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says:—"I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued Cough, Pain, and Irritation of the Chest in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."

This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers, in bottles, at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each; and also by James M. Crosby, Chemist, Scarborough.

*** Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels," a copy of which can be had gratis of all Chemists.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

BRYANT AND MAY'S TRADE MARK—AN ARK.

BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES ARE NOT POISONOUS.

BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES WITHOUT PHOSPHORUS.

BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

BRYANT AND MAY'S PATENT SAFETY HOLDER

For use wherever a Match is frequently required.

BRYANT AND MAY.

W. G. NIXEY'S Refined BLACK LEAD. "CLEANLINESS."

The Proprietor begs to CAUTION the Public against being imposed upon by unprincipled tradesmen, who, with a view of deriving greater profit, are manufacturing and vending SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of the above article.

Ask for

W. G. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD.

And see that you have it.—12, Soho-square, London, W.

SAMUEL BROTHERS,
50, *LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON,*

MERCHANT TAYLORS, BOYS' OUTFITTERS, &c.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' vast Stock (the largest in London) is divided into Nine Classes. Each piece of cloth and every garment is marked the class to which it belongs and the price in plain figures.

SAMUEL BROTHERS.—GENTLEMEN'S and YOUTHS' ATTIRE.

NOTED FOR
- Accurate Fit.
- High-class Style.
- Durable Materials.
- Value for Money.
- Best Workmanship.
- Permanent Colours.
- Superior Trimmings.
- Fashionable Designs.
- Gentlemanly Appearance.
- Wear-resisting Properties.

NEW SPRING FABRICS. PRICE LIST.

SPRING SUITS.				SPRING COATS.		
Business, Morning, and Travelling.	Visiting, Frock, and Clerical.	Boys and Youths.	CLASS.	Business, Morning, and Travelling.	Visiting, Frock, and Clerical.	Spring Overcoats.
36s.	43s. 6d.	16s.	A	17s. 6d.	25s.	21s.
42s.	49s.	20s.	B	21s.	28s.	28s.
50s.	57s.	24s.	C	26s.	38s.	33s.
59s.	68s.	28s.	D	33s.	42s.	42s.
75s.	83s.	31s.	E	42s.	50s.	50s.
81s.	91s.	34s.	F	45s.	55s.	55s.
94s.	104s.	38s.	G	55s.	65s.	—
102s.	112s.	—	H	60s.	70s.	—
116s.	130s.	—	I	70s.	84s.	—

All sizes of every class for immediate use, or to measure. Guide to self-measurement sent free. Patterns of every class sent free. All Cloths thoroughly shrunk. Perfect in style and fit. Unapproached in style.

NEW SPRING TROUSERS.

A	B	C	D	E	F
12s. 6d.	14s.	16s.	17s. 6d.	22s.	24s.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE-HILL.

SAMUEL BROTHERS beg to notify to Parents and Guardians that they have just introduced a new Fabric for Boys' and Youths' Clothing that will resist any amount of hard wear.

THE NEW "WEAR-RESISTING" FABRICS are manufactured in every style of Juvenile Costume.
Suit for a Boy four feet in height, C class, 25s.
Suit for a Boy four feet in height, D class, 30s. 6d.
Price ascending or descending according to size.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE-HILL.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOK of FASHIONS contains 43 Portraits of Boy Princes of Europe, English Ministers, Statesmen, and Politicians, selected from all ranks and parties. Each Portrait (with brief biographical memoir) adorns a figure illustrating the newest and most gentlemanly styles of costume. Price 6d., or gratis to purchasers.

Patterns and guide to self-measurement sent free.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

PAINS IN THE LIMBS.

INFLUENZA AND RHEUMATISM.

BARCLAY'S (DR. BATEMAN'S) PECTORAL DROPS are held in high estimation.

Curing Pains in the Limbs and Joints, inducing gentle Perspiration, and preventing Fever.

Prepared only by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, and sold by all respectable Druggists, in bottles 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

See that "Barclay & Sons'" name is on Government Stamp.

"PSALMS AND HYMNS,"

CONTAINING

ONE THOUSAND HYMNS,

For Private, Social, and Public Worship, carefully and recently selected.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The New Edition, published at Eightpence, is neatly bound, and is strongly recommended for the use of Sunday Scholars, and other young people attending congregational worship. A new Index of hymns suitable for the young has been added. Specimen copies will be sent by post to Ministers or Superintendents making application to the Secretary.

"PSALMS and HYMNS" is now used by Churches in India, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

Upwards of Four Hundred and Twenty Pounds have been distributed this year by grants to Ministers' Widows.

Applications to participate in the profits must be made to the Trustees before the 31st March. Address the Rev. J. T. WIGNER, Tressilian Road, Lewisham High Road, S.E.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The arrangement of the hymns is excellent, and the subjects are sufficiently varied to fit the volume in an eminent degree for public, social, and private worship."—Eclectic Review.

"We recommend the book on its intrinsic merits. We cannot avoid thinking that it is destined to take first rank among our churches."—Primitive Church Magazine.

"The arrangement is particularly excellent, and the range of topics extensive. . . . The editors have laboriously collected the best materials for praise-worship which our language yet affords."—Freeman.

"We have been glad to receive from the publishers a copy of a new edition of this, one of the best hymn-books with which we are acquainted. Devotional feeling and good taste have controlled the selection."—Nonconformist.

"The volume is every way worthy of the great community for whose service it has been specially prepared."—British Standard.

This Hymn-book may be had in seven different sizes and every variety of binding at very moderate prices. The Cheapest Edition may be had at EIGHTPENCE. Undenominational title-pages if required.

Published for the Trustees by J. HADDON and CO., Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Specimen Copies will be forwarded on receipt of the amount in postage-stamps or P.O. order. Prospectuses, with full particulars, sent on application.

Budge Row Chambers, E.C. JOHN TEMPLETON, Secretary.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, Mount Charles, Donegal, 11th December, 1868.

"Lord Francis Conyngham, who this time last year bought some of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most wonderful medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

"Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See Lancet, 1st December, 1864.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of PIRACY and IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See Times, 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER:—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C.G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq.; F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force, Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 7d., and 31s. 6d., Postage, free.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, free.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, free.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.—The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 16s. each. Postage, free.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

THE "WORCESTERSHIRE,"

Pronounced by Connoisseurs, "The only Good Sauce,"
Improves the appetite, and aids digestion.
Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,

and see the Names of LEA & PERRINS on all bottles and labels.

Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

PATE AU DIABLE,

FOR MAKING DEVILS OF BISCUITS, LEGS OF OULTRY, MEATS, &c.

The Original is Manufactured only by

JOHN BURGESS AND SON,

107, STRAND, LONDON.

To be obtained of all Grocers and Oilmen.

USE

GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

For more than 20 years it has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for cleaning Plate.

Sold by Chemists and Ironmongers, &c., in Boxes, 1s. 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, and by the Inventor, J. GODDARD Chemist, Leicester.

LIVER PILLS WITHOUT MERCURY.—Only two Medicines really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury or Blue Pill, the other, Dandelion. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill, or Calomel. The only safe remedy is

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS,

which act very gently on the liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of bile, indigestion, sick headache, loss of appetite, giddiness, spasms, heartburn, flatulency, nervousness, gout, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels.—Manufactured by J. Rorke, 47, Mortimer-street, London, W., and sold all over the world by every respectable Chemist and Medicine Vendor, in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.

Handsomely bound in bevelled boards, price 5s.

NEW WORK BY THE REV. P. B. POWER, M.A.

The FEET of JESUS in Life, Death, Resurrection, and Glory. By the Rev. P. B. POWER, Author of "I Wills of Psalmist," &c., &c.

"Deeply spiritual and eminently practical."—Sword and Trowel.

"Always evangelical."—Freeman.

London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., 32, Paternoster-row.

Kitto's Illustrated Family Bible: 2 vols., 4to, 2,500 pages. 800 Engravings, handsome cloth. One Guinea. Additions by the Rev. Canon BIRKS, M.A. 35,000 sold.

Children's Services: a Book of Family Worship. Small 4to, 384 pp., 300 Engravings, bevelled boards, elegant gilt, 6s.

Sunday Half-Hours, in 52 Chapters. Cloth gilt, red edges, 192 pp., 8vo, 200 Woodcuts, 16 full-page Illustrations, price 3s.

The Class and the Desk, in Four Volumes, embracing the whole Bible; with Notes, Outlines, References. By the Revs. J. C. GRAY and C. S. CAREY. 3s. each, post free.

The Class and the Desk Re-issue: in 48 Weekly Nos., at 2d. each, with Wrapper. No. 1 now Ready. Nearly 50,000 volumes sold, justifies this announcement of Re-issue.

*** Prospectuses free on application.

JAMES SANGSTER and CO., 31, Paternoster-row, E.C.

CHARTA PERFECTA.—This new and beautiful note-paper is the most perfect ever made.

"Is pleasant to the eye; delightful to write upon."—Observer.

"Never varies, is free from all impediments to rapid writing."—Daily News.

Specimen packets, containing six varieties, post free One Shilling.

JENNER and KNEWSTUB, to the Queen and Prince of Wales, Dressing-case Makers, Die Sinkers, Stationers, and Heraldic Engravers, 33, St. James's-street, and 66, Jermyn-street.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting-house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. The Forms and Account Books required under "The Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867," kept in stock. Share Certificates Engraved and Printed. Official Seals Designed and Executed.—ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

FRAGRANT SOAP.

The celebrated "UNITED SERVICE" TABLET is famed for its delightful fragrance and beneficial effect on the skin.

Manufactured by

J. C. & J. FIELD, Patentees of the Self-fitting Candles.

Sold by Chemists, Oil and Italian Warehousemen, and others.

*** Use no other. See name on each tablet.

A FACT.—ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR-COLOUR WASH will in two days cause grey hair or whiskers to become their original colour. This is guaranteed by Alex. Ross. It is merely necessary to damp the hair with it. Price 10s. 6d.; sent for stamps.—248, High Holborn, London.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in Alex. Ross's CANTHARIDES OIL. It is a sure restorer of Hair and a producer of Whiskers. The effect is speedy. It is patronised by Royalty. The price is 3s. 6d.; sent for stamps.

ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR CURLING FLUID.—It curls immediately straight and ungovernable Hair. It is of no consequence how straight or ungovernable the hair is when it is used. Sold at 3s. 6d.; sent for 54 stamps.

ALEX. ROSS'S GREAT HAIR RESTORER.—It restores Grey Hair to its original colour in a few days. It increases growth and removes dandrift. Sold in large bottles at 3s. 6d.; sent for stamps or P. O. Order.—A ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London.

"FOR the BLOOD is the LIFE."—See Deuteronomy, chap. xii., verse 23.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,

The GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores,
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck,
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs,
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy Sores,
Cures Cancerous Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of Testimonials from all parts.

Sold in bottles, 2s. 3d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the United Kingdom and the world, or sent to any address on receipt of 27 or 132 stamps by

F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, High-street, Lincoln.

Wholesale—All Patent Medicine Houses.

MR. DIXON'S NEW WORK.

Now ready, Vols. I. and II., 8vo, 30s.,

HISTORY of TWO QUEENS: Catharine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn. By W. Hepworth Dixon.

Hurst and Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough-st.

Dr. WM. SMITH'S ENGLISH COURSE.

Fifth Thousand. 368 pp., 12mo, 2s. 6d.,

A PRIMARY HISTORY of BRITAIN, for Elementary Schools. By Philip Smith, B.A., Author of "History of the Ancient World," Student's Manual of Old and New Testament History."

"This book is a Primary History in no narrow sense. It is an honest attempt to exhibit the leading facts and events of our history, free from political and sectarian bias, and therefore will, it is hoped, be found suitable for schools in which children of various denominations are taught."—Preface.

Third Thousand. 256 pp., post 8vo, 3s. 6d.,

A SCHOOL MANUAL of ENGLISH GRAMMAR, with Copious Exercises. By Wm. Smith, D.C.L., and Theophilus D. Hall, M.A.

16mo, 1s.,

A PRIMARY ENGLISH GRAMMAR for ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. With Exercises and Questions. By T. D. Hall, M.A.

"This little book is not an abridgment of the 'School Manual of English Grammar,' but a distinct work. Every sentence in it has been framed with a view to the capacity and requirements of young children, from about seven or eight years of age."—Preface.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE. No. 162.
For April, price 1s.

Contents of the Number.

1. "Betsy Lee: a Fo'c's'le Yarn." Part I.
2. "Ball-Giving and Ball-Going." By Courtenay Boyle.
3. "A Princess of Thule." By William Black, Author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton." Chapters IV., V.
4. "Recollections of Mr. Grote and Mr. Babbage." By Lionel A. Tollemache.
5. "Disestablishment and Disendowment: with a Proposal for a Really National Church of England." By Alfred R. Wallace, F.R.S.
6. "My Time, and What I've Done with it." By F. C. Burnand." Chapters I.–III.
7. "Flowers for the Poor." By Miss Stanley.
8. "Our Present Position and Probable Future in India." By Jas. Routledge.

Macmillan and Co., London.

Just published, small 4to, 6s.,

NOTES on CHURCH ORGANS: their Position and the Materials used in their Construction. By C. K. K. Bishop. With Illustrations.

Rivingtons: London, Oxford, and Cambridge.

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

NEW BOOKS.

The Jesuits: a Historical Sketch, with the Bull of Clement XIV. for the Suppression of the Order. By the Rev. R. Demaus, M.A, Author of "Hugh Latimer," "William Tyndale," etc. Demy 8vo, 1s.

Wonders Near Home. By the Rev. W. Houghton, M.A., F.L.S. Monthly Volume for the Young. No. 23. Engravings. 1s., cloth; 1s. 6d., gilt edges.

The Evidence of Prophecy: Historical Testimony to the Truth of the Bible. By the Rev. A Keith, D.D. New and Revised Edition. Imperial 32mo, 1s., cloth.

The Testimony which Jesus Bears to HIMSELF: a Sermon preached in the Church of the Oratoire, at the Opening of the Synod of the French Reformed Church, June 6, 1872, by M. C. E. Babut, one of the Pastors of the Reformed Church of Nismes, With a Preface by M. Guizot. 3d., in cover.

The Olney Hymns. In Three Parts. 1s., cloth.

Bread from Heaven. Scripture Texts for every Day in the Year. In Greek and English. Royal 32mo, 1s. 4d., cloth.

NEW TRACTS.

George Stanstead's Decision. First Series. No. 208. 2s. per 100.

Christian Eddy; or, "To me to live is Christ." Narrative Series. No. 1,205. 3s. per 100.

Poor Tom. Narrative Series. No. 1,206. 2s. per 100.

Look and Live. Large Type Series. No. 4,912. 1s. per 100.

"Every Week."

Each Tract consists of four pages, price 1s. per 100.

No. 327. Alone.—No. 328. It is my own Fault.—No. 329. Light in the Dwelling.—No. 330. Rainy Weather.—No. 331. The Blue Stone.

LITTLE MESSENGERS.

Designed for the Young in Schools and Families, and for General Distribution. With various Coloured Borders and Engravings. 32 in a packet. Price 8d.

ILLUMINATED TEXTS.

"Think on these Things": a Packet of Twelve Cards, containing Texts from Philippians iv., with Floral Designs.

London: Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row, and 164, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

HODDER & STOUGHTON'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. CXIV. for APRIL. Now ready, price 6s.

CONTENTS.

I. SWISS FEDERAL REFORM.
II. The MONOTHEISM of PAGANISM.
III. GOVERNMENT PURCHASE of RAILWAYS.
IV. MIDDLEMARCH.
V. BATTLE of CREED and FREEDOM in FRENCH PROTESTANTISM.
VI. GROTE'S ARISTOTLE.
VII. FROUDE'S ENGLISH in IRELAND.
VIII. CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.

NEW POEM BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES."

The PARADISE of MARTYRS: a Faith Rhyme. By THOMAS COOPER, Author of "The Purgatory of Suicides: a Prison Rhyme," &c. This day price 6s., handsomely bound.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "CUES FROM ALL QUARTERS," &c.

TRAITS of CHARACTER and NOTES of INCIDENTS in BIBLE STORY. By FRANCIS JACOX, B.A. Cantab., Author of "Cues from all Quarters," "Secular Annotations," &c. In large crown 8vo, 8s. 6d.

The STORY of the EARTH and MAN. In a Series of Sketches of the Geological Periods. With especial Reference to the Origin and Succession of Life. By J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Principal and Vice-Chancellor of M'Gill University, Montreal; Author of "Archia," "Arcadian Geology," &c. Now ready, with Twenty Illustrations, price 7s. 6d.

DR. FISHER'S NEW HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION.

The REFORMATION. By George P. Fisher, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Yale College, U.S., Author of "The Supernatural Origin of Christianity," &c. This day, in 8vo, price 15s.

NOW PUBLISHING.

LECTURES for the PEOPLE, delivered in the New Hall of Science, Old-street, City-road, under the Auspices of the Christian Evidence Society.

Now ready, price Twopence each,

"The PRINCIPLES of SECULARISM and ATHEISM inadequate to satisfy the WANTS of MAN." By Rev. A. J. Harrison.

"HUMAN RESPONSIBILITY." By Rev. C. A. Row, M.A., Author of "The Jesus of the Evangelists."

"CHRISTIANITY not the INVENTION of IMPOSTORS or of CREDULOUS ENTHUSIASTS." By Rev. John Gritton, M.A.

"The FACTS of CHRISTIANITY HISTORICALLY TRUE." By B. Harris Cowper, Esq.

The CONGREGATIONALIST for April is now ready, price 6d. Edited by R. W. DALE, M.A,

CONTENTS.

I. WHY we should SEEK a RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.
II. ECCLESIASTICAL SKETCHES. I.—The PRIMATE.
III. The IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.
IV. The WHOLE ARMOUR of GOD.
V. MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.
VI. TEN DAYS in BRITTANY.
VII. The CHRISTIAN NAME.
VIII. MARY, the SISTER of MARTHA: the ONE THING NEEDFUL in the RECEPTION of CHRIST.
IX. EXPERIENCES of a GERMAN PASTOR.
X. NEW BOOKS.—CONGREGATIONAL REGISTER.

London: HODDER and STOUGHTON, 27 and 31, Paternoster Row.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for APRIL, 1873. No. DCXC. Price 2s. 6d.

Contents.

SHAKESPEARE'S FUNERAL.
THE PARISIANS.—Book VI.
SIR JOHN BURGOYNE.
A TRUE REFORMER.—Part XIV.
LORD HATTON: A TALE OF CASTLE CORNET IN GUERNSEY.
THE LATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Price Sixpence,

THE DAY OF REST.
Part III., for April, containing—

The Harpers of Min-y-don. By Katherine Saunders. Chapters I., II., III., IV., V., VI., and VII. Illustrated by Fraser.
Sunday Evening Thoughts of an Astronomer. By R. A. Proctor, Hon. Sec. R.A.S. Four Papers.
To Rome and Back. By One who has Made the Journey. Chapters IV., V., VI.

And Articles by—

David Brown, D.D.
Rev. J. Oswald Dykes.
Charles E. Fraser-Tytler.
Rev. Edward T. Liddell.
Mabel Marston.
Rev. F. O. Morris.
Richard Rowe.
Rev. S. J. Stone.
Rev. Charles Turner.
C. J. Vaughan, D.D.
Rev. Richard Wilton.
&c., &c.

With Nineteen Illustrations by Dalziel, Fraser, Green, Hopkins, Zwecker, and others; and MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT of Information—Religious, Missionary, Personal, and Literary, with Portrait and Memoir of Rev. Robert Moffat, D.D.

Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, and 12, Paternoster-row.

DR. LANGE, the Great German Commentator, contributes the first portion of "HOMILETIC THOUGHTS on the GOSPELS," forming Condensed Outlines of Four Discourses, to the April Number of

"THE STUDY"

(The New Magazine, exclusively for Preachers), 64 pp., royal 8vo, 6d. A Specimen Number post free.

London: R. D. Dickinson, 73, Farringdon-street, E.C.

Fourth Edition, price 1s. 6d.,

OBSERVATIONS on CELEBRATING the ANNIVERSARY of OUR SAVIOUR'S INSTITUTING the LORD'S SUPPER. With an Anniversary Service, and Selections from Scripture for use at the Lord's Table, and in Private Devotion. By the Rev. Henry Hawkes, B.A., F.L.S.

This Edition is printed in Large Type, to suit the subdued light of the Sick Chamber.

London: E. T. Whitfield, 178, Strand.

The THEOLOGICAL REVIEW: a Journal of Religious Thought and Life. Edited by Charles Beard, B.A. Published Quarterly. Price 2s. 6d.

No. XLI., April, 1873.

1. Religious Parties in Scotland. By Patrick Stevenson.
2. Strauss: "The Old Faiths and the New." By Professor Scholten, D.D., of Leyden.
3. The Athanasian Creed. By John Wright, B.A.
4. Mr. Gladstone on Strauss and Modern Thought. By Charles Beard, B.A.
5. Historical Views of Broad Churchism. By Alexander Gordon, M.A.
6. Levantine Sects. By William James Lamport.
7. Summary of Ecclesiastical Events.
8. Notices of Books.

Williams and Norgate, London and Edinburgh.

EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH HISTORY.

On April 10, in One Volume, 8vo, price 16s.,

HISTORY of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH, from the Death of St. John to the Middle of the Second Century; comprising a full Account of the Primitive Organisation of Church Government and the Growth of Episcopacy. By T. W. Mossman, B.A., Rector of East and Vicar of West Torrington, Lincolnshire.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MANKIND, THEIR ORIGIN AND DESTINY."

On Monday, April 7, in One Vol., 8vo,

A CRITICAL EXAMINATION of the GOSPEL HISTORIES. By the Author of "Mankind, their Origin and Destiny."

London: Longmans, Green, and Co., Paternoster-row.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Cocoa (or Cacao) of Maravilla is the true theobroma of Linnæus.—TAYLOR, BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers of cocoa in Europe, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled cocoa, invite comparison of it with any other cocoa for purity, fine aroma, sanative, nutritive, and sustaining power, easiness of digestion, and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a soothing refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA for BREAKFAST.—The Globe says:—"TAYLOR, BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in tin-lined packets only by all grocers, &c., throughout the world.

Published by Arthur Miall, at No. 18, Bouverie Street, London; and Printed by Robert Kingston Burt, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, London. — Wednesday, April 2, 1873.